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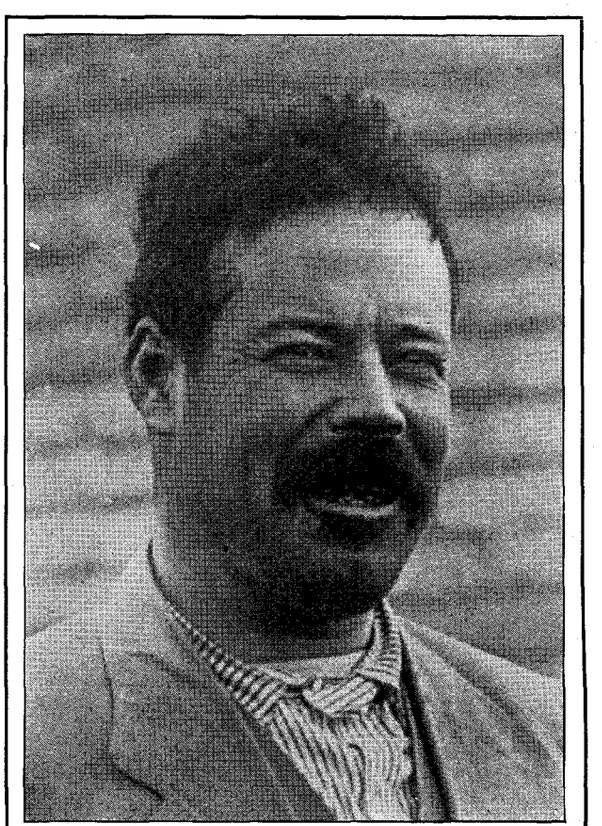
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEXICO'S DARKENING OUTLOOK

THE LIGHT thrown by the Benton case on the character and methods of Gen. Francisco Villa, the Constitutionalist leader, seems not to illumine, but to darken, the outlook in Mexico. For, as the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) dispassionately remarks, "whatever the exact facts surrounding the killing of William S. Benton," Villa is revealed as "wholly unfit for the exercise of responsibility." There has been a wide-spread impression in this country that President Wilson expected Huerta's long-awaited collapse to be followed by a benign régime of order and justice under the "Constitutionalists." This hope, it was generally believed, furnished the principal justification for the free-gun policy and the plan of "watchful waiting." But since the Constitutionalist party is apparently dominated by Villa, say many of our editorial observers, this hope goes glimmering and the policy of "watchful waiting" finds itself in a blind alley. According to this pessimistic view, no matter which side wins in the approaching trial of strength between Huerta and Carranza at Torreon, the Mexican problem will be no nearer a solution.



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VILLA.

"Between Villa and Huerta," declares the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.), "there can be no choice, except that Villa is a little lower in the scale of human intelligence, a little more cunning, and a little less imprest with the responsibilities attaching to power." "Before he snatched the Constitutionalist chieftainship of the north out of the nerveless hand of Carranza, Villa was a cutthroat bandit, and to-day he is no less," affirms the New York *Press* (Prog.). The difference between Huerta and Villa, as seen by the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), is "the difference between a dark night and a coal-hole." The American Government, adds the Toledo paper, will now have to surrender its last illusion regarding the possibility of decent government under either Mexican faction. "If Villa may with impunity put to death one foreign owner of Mexican property who complains because his property has been destroyed, he may kill off all the foreign residents as he pleases," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). Villa, says the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), "has made the position of the American Government very nearly untenable, and the success of the Constitutionalist movement a thing to be despaired of." This view is shared by the Charleston *Post* (Dem.), the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.). Says the Cincinnati paper:

"How much 'the watching and waiting' diplomacy of our country has contributed to the tragedy that occurred at Juarez last Tuesday night will always remain problematical, but after the massacres by Villa's forces at Torreon, the executions of his helpless prisoners at Juarez, the confiscation of the residences of the best citizens of Chihuahua, the holding for ransom in true brigand style of the merchants and prominent men of that city, there could remain no doubt of the status of that murderous chief, and our officials in the diplomatic service had ample and sufficient warning. . . . . .

"And it is this man, Villa, upon whom reliance is placed for restoring a constitutional government to Mexico!

"It is this man, Villa, and his coadjutors in savagery, who

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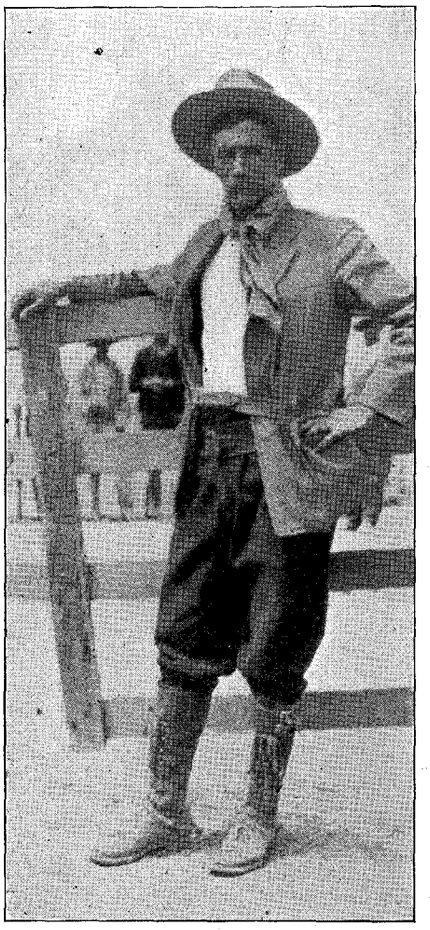
are to be the instruments in bringing the blessings of peace to the poverty-stricken and ruined people of our neighboring Republic!"

"If the patience of this country is to become exhausted, it will be largely because of a sense that there is nothing to be gained by patience," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). And the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) seems to stand almost alone in its insistence that the best hope for Mexico still lies in "the triumph of the men of the north."

In fact, the killing of Benton at General Villa's headquarters promises, in the opinion of the press, to have a more decisive influence upon our Mexican relations than any one event since the assassination of Madero and Huerta's assumption of the dictatorship. Unless a thorough investigation places the incident in a very different light, say our editorial observers, Villa has put himself and the Constitutionalist cause under the blackest kind of a cloud, has strained President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" to the breaking-point, and has made acute and insistent the question of protecting foreign lives in Mexico. All agree that the Mexican outlook was never darker, and most confess themselves at a loss for a solution of the problem. At least one paper, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), suggests that we may yet have to recognize Huerta's as the only hand strong enough to lead Mexico out of anarchy and chaos; and here and there we hear a voice, like that of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), remarking that "sooner or later, we suppose, the United States will have to intervene, vastly to the regret of all thinking Americans, but in the interest of common humanity and in the interest of the Mexicans themselves."

Another course suggested with increasing frequency by such papers as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Sun* (Ind.), and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), is joint intervention for the pacification of Mexico by the United States and such leading South-American Powers as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.



VILLA THINKS HIM A CRIMINAL.

Maximo Castillo, a Mexican bandit recently captured by American soldiers on United States soil, is accused of causing the death of fifty-five persons, including a number of Americans, by sending a passenger-train into the burning Cumbre tunnel. Our press were debating the question "what to do with Castillo" when the matter was crowded into obscurity by the question of what to do with Villa. Castillo protests his innocence.

While, because of the prominence and nationality of the victim and the possibilities of resultant international complications, the death of William S. Benton, the Scotch ranch-owner, is the pivot around which all discussion of the Mexican situation now revolves; its chief importance, we are reminded by more than one commentator, is due to the fact that the incident is symptomatic. Whatever may be the truth about Benton's encounter with Villa, remarks the Washington *Times* (Prog.), "it does not alter the fact that robbery and outrage and murder against foreign citizens have become a pastime in Mexico for the armed followers of any chieftain, whether Huerta, Carranza, Villa, Zapata, or any of the rest of them." On the heels of the Benton incident came the news of the unprovoked hanging of Clemento Vergara, an American citizen, by a band of Huerta's supporters at Nuevo Laredo; and the dispatches are now full of grave rumors concerning the fate at Villa's hands of several other Americans in northern Mexico who have been reported missing during the past weeks and for whom our consuls have been directed to make a search. The statement is current that at least four British subjects and more than a hundred Americans have been murdered in Mexico since the revolution began. Many of these, however, as the New York *Commercial* reminds us, were killed in riots, or by irresponsible bandits.

Villa's stubborn attitude of defiance, and the fact that the only witnesses to the meeting between the rebel general and the protesting ranch-owner were Villa's own retainers, make the case a difficult one. Early versions of the incident, however, tell the story in two ways. One is that Benton, going unarmed to Villa's headquarters in Juarez to complain about Constitutionalist depredations on his Los Remedios ranch, protested so emphatically that Villa became enraged and either shot him or handed him over to the vengeance of his soldiers. The other is that Benton went to Villa armed and started a quarrel with the intention of killing him, but was disarmed and overpowered by the General, tried and sentenced by court martial, and shot. The second story was received with a good deal of incredulity by our press, which was not lessened by Villa's course in leaving Juarez for Chihuahua almost immediately after the killing, taking with him all the guards he had at his headquarters, including the men alleged to have taken part in the execution. In a dispatch sent from El Paso to the New York *Times* on February 20, we read:

"Friends of Benton on both the American and Mexican sides of the river deny that any such trial was held and say that they have positive information that Benton went to Juarez unarmed, entered Villa's headquarters, was told by Villa, when he asked for information about shipping cattle across the border, that he, Villa, intended to run him, Benton, out of the country, as he was a Federal sympathizer.

"Villa is said to have applied to Benton, who was a quick-tempered Scot, an ugly Spanish epithet, and when Benton told him that he was a British subject and that he would not be insulted by any Mexican, Villa is said to have slapped him in the face, knocked him to the floor, and drawn his six-shooter, when Villa's wife jumped in between them and pleaded with Villa not to shoot."

R. M. Dudley, of El Paso, in a telegram read to the Senate in open session by Senator Fall, declares unequivocally that "William Benton was murdered like a dog by Villa." While Benton's friends admit that he was not a sympathizer with the Constitutionalist cause, they say that during his twenty years in Mexico as prospector, mining-man, and rancher, he had always kept out of politics and attended strictly to business. They also say that he would never have made the blunder of going armed to interview the rebel leader. His ranch, Hacienda Los Remedios, consisted of 100,000 acres near Santa Rosalia in the State of Chihuahua, and is valued, according to some estimates, at $1,000,000.

According to the minutes of the alleged court martial, Benton

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was found guilty of "conspiracy, and provoking and insulting General Villa." In a telegram to the Constitutionalist junta in Washington, Villa makes the further charge that Benton had the reputation in Mexico of being a "bad man" and a "gun-toter" who had killed men in personal quarrels in the past. We may balance against this the following account of his character given to the New York *Times* by William P. Petit, an American mining engineer who knew him intimately:

"Benton was as fine a chap as you ever met, big physically, big mentally, big hearted, and as brave a Scotchman as ever lived. He was not afraid of any man in Mexico, but he was not a fool, and I know it is a lie when they say that he went to the headquarters of a desperado like this ignorant, bloodthirsty bandit of the Chihuahua hills, and threatened to kill him.

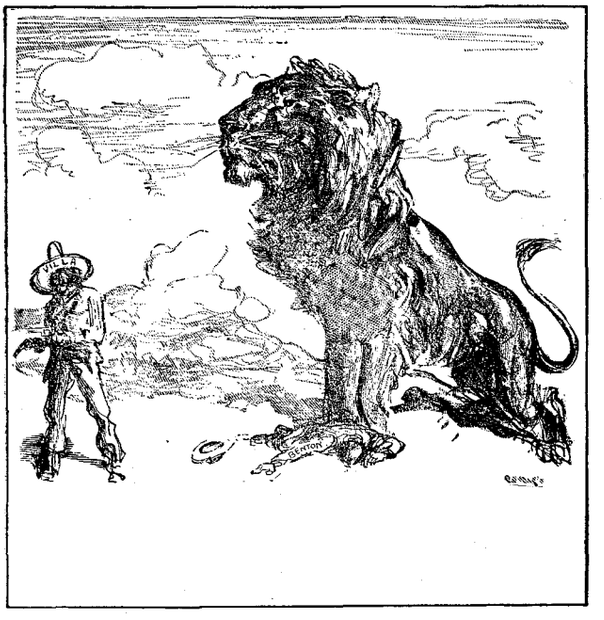
"I don't mean for one instant to create the impression that Billy Benton would have been afraid to go armed to Villa's headquarters. What I mean is that after a quarter of a century in that country he knew full well what such a thing would have meant.

"I saw in some paper to-day that Villa said that Benton had killed a Mexican citizen or two. He did, but it was at least twenty-four years ago, even before I met him. It was in Durango and an attempt was made to jump one of Benton's claims. Benton promptly went to the claim, built a block-house, and prepared to welcome the gang that was trying to steal it from him. He held the fort for a week or two, and during that time Maxima, who afterward became his wife, managed to get food and water to him. In that little siege Benton killed two of the Mexicans who were mixed up in the plot to steal his claim.

"Benton watched out for all the white men who came after him, and he built an extra dwelling next door to his own home, and every man from the States or from Europe, provided he was white, just had 'to go to Bill's,' as they used to put it in Durango, where Benton was the best-known foreigner and also the best-liked one in that State.

"Maxima and Benton were engaged ten years before they married. She was a devout Roman Catholic, and whatever religion Bill had left in him was of the Scotch Presbyterian kind. She wanted Bill to turn Catholic, and he insisted that she turn Presbyterian. Finally Bill won, and Maxima changed to his church and they were married."

Carranza has accepted Villa's version of the Benton case and officially indorsed his action. Huerta, the Mexico City

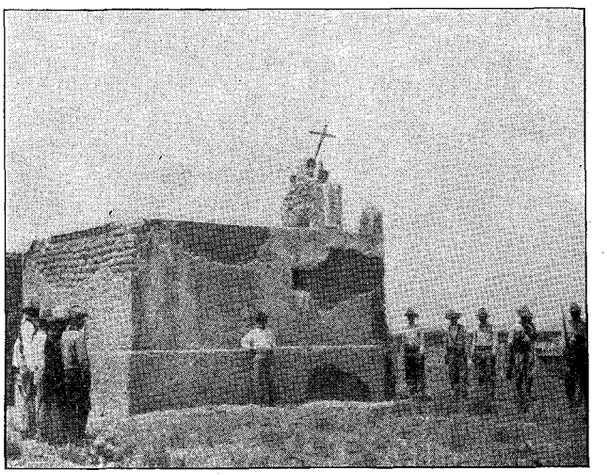


SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN NOW.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

correspondents tell us, sees in the killing of Benton only further proof that "none of the elements that are in arms against the Government can be depended on to abide by the rules of civilized warfare." He is further quoted as saying:

"Nothing better could have happened for me. This Administration always has and always shall protect the lives and property of foreigners. Of course, we can not be held responsible for occurrences of this nature, which are beyond our control."

The immediate sequel of Benton's death was a mass-meeting of American citizens in El Paso, Texas, at which resolutions



SENTENCED BY VILLA FOR KILLING AN AMERICAN.

The bandit, "El Mocho," so worked upon the feelings of his executioners, in a speech denouncing the "big interests" who deprive the poor people of the land, that Villa had to place an officer in the firing-squad to ensure the fatal shot.

were unanimously passed condemning the "brutal murder" of Benton and accusing President Wilson's Administration of encouraging outrages against foreigners in Mexico by its "weak and vacillating policy." These resolutions also accused our State Department of suppressing information concerning Mexican conditions. Efforts have since been made on the floor of the House and Senate to obtain from the State Department a full statement of fact concerning the Mexican situation. In asking for this information Representative Ainey, a Republican from Pennsylvania, declared that President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" had become one of "deadly drifting." "The time has come," he said, "when either we must intervene or adopt a forceful, efficient policy."

Says the New York *World*, a loyal Administration paper:

"Unfortunate as the present situation is, it all hinges upon a question of fact. If Villa has told the truth, his action may have been hasty and ruthless, but it is practically unassailable in military law except on the ground of expediency. If he has not told the truth, the execution of Benton was no better than murder, and it becomes the duty of the United States to see that it is dealt with as such. But the first thing to do is to ascertain the facts. Until that can be done, Washington must mark time.

"In the meanwhile it would be well for Englishmen and Americans alike to give a little sober consideration to the causes which have produced the deplorable conditions in Mexico and to learn their lesson. We permitted an American oil company to support a revolution against Diaz, and no sooner was Madero in office by reason of the abdication of Diaz than a British concern began to finance a counter-revolution. It was British money that enabled Huerta to overthrow Madero. It was British money that practically exterminated the Madero family and floated Huerta into power over a sea of blood. If Mexicans have murderously shed British blood, let London contemplate the amount of Mexican blood that has been shed through the interference of British capital in the domestic affairs of Mexico.

"In the circumstances Great Britain can well afford to sustain President Wilson, whatever temporary injury may result to British subjects and interests. If Mexico is ever to become a 'white man's country' in the sense that life and property are reasonably safe and crimes of violence are punished by organized authority, it must come through the policy that the President has adopted."

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A NEW WATER-POWER POLICY

SECRETARY GARRISON has hit upon a plan for reconciling the warring factions of the conservationists, by satisfying equally the advocates of State rights and the friends of Federal regulation of conservation. The fundamental point in the policy, which, according to the Secretary of War, has the President's approval, is cooperation between the State and National Governments, with recognition of "the equitable sphere of each." There is no surrender of the Federal Government's paramount power, tho the revenues from, and the active supervision of, water-power franchises will be turned over to the States if Congress adopts such a measure as the Secretary proposes. Here is a policy, declares the Detroit *Times*, "destined to save not only the streams and the power in the streams to the people, to all of whom God gave them, but to save the people from their legislatures and from themselves." And here is laid down a program, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, which meets satisfactorily in principle all the demands made in the past by conservation conventions. There will be little controversy over the rights to be given to the States, "provided that the Administration's plan for insuring adequate State regulation by public utility commissions is carried into effect." But *The Republican* concludes that "the supporters of absolute State rights as applied to water-powers in navigable streams are surely defeated. The principle of Federal control is as strongly established in the Constitution itself as the principle of Federal control of interstate commerce."

Secretary Garrison's Department controls jurisdiction over the navigable streams, and, according to Washington dispatches, a policy similar to his will be worked out by other Departments having jurisdiction over natural resources. In a letter written to Chairman Adamson, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and made public by him, the Secretary first reviews briefly the conservation controversy, and then goes on to observe:

"It seemed to me that the proper point of view from which to approach a situation which had reached what appeared to be a permanent standstill was to consider not only the law, but also the equities and interests of all concerned, so as to decide upon a policy consonant with law and with the equities and interests aforesaid. . . . . .

"First, of course, there are the communities which will benefit by the utilization of the water-power developed by the placing of dams in navigable streams. Next is the immediate sovereign over them which would direct this matter and have power with respect thereto were it not for the paramount power above alluded to, which resides in the Federal Government.

"Finally, there is the Federal Government, with absolute power by reason of its ability legally to prevent the doing of anything without its consent. Therefore, the proper solution seems to me to be to adopt a policy which recognizes the equitable sphere of each of those in interest."

This discussion of "equities," which reminds the editors that Mr. Garrison was a lawyer and vice-chancellor of New Jersey before he became Secretary of War, is followed by a draft of a new public dam act. As summarized by the Springfield *Republican*, its chief provisions are:

"1. Federal permits for water-power projects, under thirty- or fifty-year leases, would be given only to individuals or concerns duly incorporated under State laws as public utilities.

"2. The public-utility commissions of the various States would be expected to regulate the operation of the plan by such supervision as would prevent practises of discrimination or monopoly.

"3. Water-power rights would be given only in those States which had good public-utility laws, so that an incentive for careful supervision, through new laws, would be provided for in States having inadequate laws.

"4. All benefits, financial and otherwise, would accrue to the States.

"5. Congress would be asked to vest the War Department with authority to issue all permits and to give permits only when conditions as set forth above are complied with."

The most favorable comment on the new policy comes from the radical Detroit *Times*, which says in a leading editorial:

"The Administration proposes most commendably in this important matter to conserve to the public that which is the people's and to save the people from exploitation at the hands of greedy grabbers of our national resources.

"Once again we are introduced to a policy which seeks the greatest good for the greatest number.

"The Government aims through this policy merely to sit in review and protect the States from their legislatures, thereby recognizing the dangers to which the States are exposed by having legislatures—or the kind of legislatures they elect as a rule. . . . . .

"The policy of the Administration is a far-sighted one, taking note of another menace to representative government and the protection of the people in vote-swapping in the legislatures.

"Representative Jones has a pet measure he wants to put through, and if the representative of the power-companies will vote for the pet measure, he will reciprocate by voting to dam, turn, or dry up any stream in the State.

"The Government ought to sit in review upon cases of this kind, and the quicker it begins the practise the better.

"What the Wilson Administration proposes to do, in reality, is to harness the power of the people, who at the time of the election of their lawmakers evidence the worth of their birthrights at not more than a mess of pottage."

Another branch of the water-power problem, a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* informs us—"its regulation on public lands, a phase in the jurisdiction of the Interior Department—is being worked out by Secretary Lane." The proposal, tho it is an experimental one, is said to have received the President's approval. As we read:

"It would contemplate arrangements satisfactory to the Government and private capital by which Federal permits would be issued for a period of years, the national Government to come into possession of either the plants built or certain funds at the end of that period. Here, too, cooperation with the States wherever possible is understood to be the aim of the Administration."

TOO MUCH COFFEE IN HAITI

SINCE REVOLUTIONS in Haiti are the rule rather than the exception, the present outbreak interests our press chiefly because of President Wilson's recently announced Latin-American policy, and because, as the New York *Evening Sun* notes, it "comes at a time exquisitely calculated to annoy our Department of State." We are already preoccupied with Mexico, this paper remarks, and "if we are to be the political firemen of the western hemisphere, it is irritating in the extreme to find alarms dinning in our ears, not from two, but from three or four quarters at once." Considering the manners of revolutionists and provisional presidents in the negro Republic, *The Outlook* does not think it can be "altogether easy for the State Department to recognize the new Haitian Government as really constitutionally established and free from the suspicion of military dictatorship." But, if we do not recognize it, the Boston *Transcript* observes, "if this sort of thing continues, soon we won't be on nodding terms with a single President in South or Central America." In its history so far, this revolution is considered much like its predecessors: President Michel Oreste does not wait to fight the oncoming rebels, but abdicates and flees on board a German ship. General Oreste Zamor convenes Congress and has himself elected Provisional President. Then his rival in rebellion, Senator Davilmar Theodore, turns upon him, and "battles" are fought. Other claimants for the presidency turn up, and one man's guess as to the outcome is as good as another's. Several Powers have war-ships in Haitian waters, and the United States and Germany have sent ashore

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BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

WATCHFUL WAITING.
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER.

landing-parties of marines and bluejackets, at Port-au-Prince, in the face of very formal protests from a committee of citizens. But in its inception, if we may believe an apparently trustworthy authority, the revolution of 1914 was simply and entirely a matter of too much coffee. Not that one of the ex-Presidents was after a third cup—in Haiti one takes as many as he can get; but that there was too much to be had. As Mr. Frederick Cranston-Thomas, of the Haitian Trading Company, explains it all in a New York *World* interview:

"A bumper crop of coffee started this revolution, which is the fifth within three years. Haiti collects an almost negligible internal tax. Her revenues come from import and export duties. Coffee-sacks pay three cents each when they come in and two cents when they go out. The coffee itself pays three cents a pound. Ordinarily about 450,000 pounds of coffee go out each season. . . . . .

"This year's crop early gave signs of reaching 500,000 or 600,000 pounds. That made the tax well worth while, and since only a small part of the revenues ever get beyond official hands, it was decided that some one other than Oreste should have this rich picking. Therefore the revolution."

Some of this experienced observer's talk about Haitian revolutions and revolutionists is worth reading. For instance:

"White men have little to fear during these revolutions except by mischance. Haitian soldiers are not the best gunners in the world. The favorite method of discharging a gun is to hold it at arm's length, turn the head as far away as possible, and then pull the trigger. There is real danger from spent bullets in this method, and that it is really the favorite method is indicated by the facts regarding one skirmish in which 2,700 rounds of ammunition were expended and only three men were hit.

"The soldiery of Haiti fully measures up to the imagined standard of the tropics. Most of the men are drafted under threats—generally because they have coffee crops that they refuse to divide with the 'generals' and that are, therefore, taken in their entirety by the simple expedient of making the owner join the army, whether it be Federal or rebel. Few of the men wear more than a single garment; sometimes a shirt, sometimes a pair of trousers. They forage their own living as they go along, and they are armed with any weapon that can be provided. On an average there is one commissioned officer to every fifteen privates."

President Oreste had and President Zamor doubtless has—or maybe President Theodore by the time this reaches the reader's eye—

"a reform army that is a little better than this, but not much. It embraces 275 men, and they are at least fully uniformed in red trousers, blue coats, and French caps. Tho they are not mounted, all wear huge Spanish spurs. They are equipped with Springfield rifles, a little out of date as to model, but in good condition otherwise."

The white man's property rights in Haiti may be inferred from this paragraph:

"A bill to amend the Constitution so that white men may own real property in Haiti was recently presented to the President and the Deputies. It was killed on first reading, and the law still maintains that no white person can hold immovable property in this black Republic. That is all right enough, of course, but it stands stubbornly in the way of development."

Most of the better class of people, thinks this man, who has been so much among them, "would like to see the United States undertake supervision of the customs, as is done in Santo Domingo," as "they believe this would end the unrest that now racks the Republic and make possible development of resources that has never been even attempted." And it seems a pity to *The Outlook* that our State Department did not act at once on receipt of the first news of revolutionary plotting in Haiti, "since by its inaction it gave the impression that it did not grasp the importance of the opportunity offered to repeat for the rest of the island of Haiti our success in Santo Domingo."

"Teutonic ubiquity" in Latin-American waters, instanced by the landing of German marines in Haiti and President Oreste's flight to a German cruiser, is a matter for serious thought, in the Washington *Post's* opinion; tho it adds—

"A new order of things impends if, as understood in Washington, the Haitian conditions bespeak the inauguration of the Wilson doctrine that all Latin-American Governments shall be constitutionally elected. The President has not as yet succeeded in having Mexico adapt itself to the declaration, and Santo Domingo balked at American supervision of her elections, our efforts in both instances indicating that a mild policy in giving effect to the new doctrine will be pursued.

"Haiti presents all the features of misgovernment which the Wilson plan is designed to correct, while the Monroe Doctrine gives us a sense of responsibility not lightly to be shirked. Then, too, no better opportunity could offer to make it evident to Germany, which has never made obeisance to the Monroe Doctrine, that that reinforced instrument of peace and order in the western hemisphere is peculiarly applicable to conditions which, once brought under its pacifying influences, will no longer afford a pretext for maintaining a constant foreign surveillance over the island."

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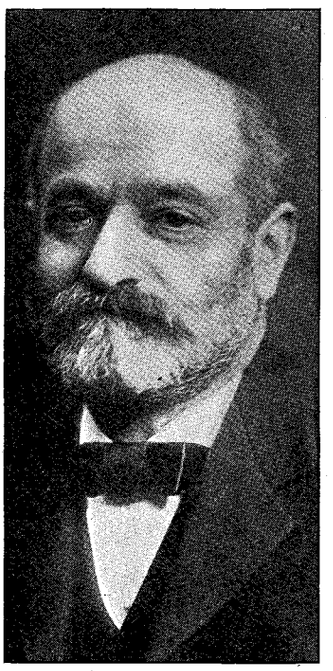
SINGLE-TAX TALK IN NEW YORK

THE SINGLE-TAX ISSUE in New York City, "where the land is now worth five billion dollars, altho it was once bought from the Indians for $25," is bound to command attention throughout the country, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, especially, it adds, "as this is the first occasion, according to our observation, when the new Progressive party in any State whatever has taken up the single-tax crusade." True, the Herrick-Schaap Bill, favored by several of the Progressives in the Albany legislature, is by no means a full-fledged single-tax proposition. The single-taxer's idea is to do away, gradually, with all other taxes, until the increasingly heavy tax on land pays all public expenses. But the bill before the Albany legislators merely provides, as *The Republican* notes, "that for 1915, the tax-rate on buildings should be 90 per cent. of the rate on the land; and every year thereafter the rate on buildings would be reduced 10 per cent. until it should be half the rate on the value of the land without improvements." Nor is its immediate passage looked for. Neither house has acted on the measure, and if they both do act favorably, they do not enact the legislation; they simply provide for a popular referendum to decide the question. But hearings have been held in New York City, city officials have taken sides, and various associations have put forth arguments for or against the measure. The Board of Estimate has gone on record against it. While Mayor Mitchel regards an immediate referendum on this "difficult and technical" proposition "as unwise at this time," he says that he would not veto the legislature's call for a popular vote. And if there is a vote, says the New York *Times*, it "is sure to be favorable," for "who ever heard of a vote not to reduce a tax?"



JOSEPH FELS.

The soap-manufacturer and single-tax propagandist, whose death on Washington's Birthday came at a time when his fellow workers were trying to put the reform on the statute-books of New York State.

Mr. John J. Hopper, one of the prominent advocates of the Herrick-Schaap measure, declares that "the only effective method of giving permanent and deserved relief to manufacturers is to reduce the tax rate on buildings and increase it on land." Mr. Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Houses, contends that the passage of the bill would mean lower rents and more building industry, hence more work. Mr. Frederic L. Cranford, of the Business Men's Association to Untax Industry, argues that it would stop land speculation. He says:

"The community, and largely the commercial and manufacturing industries of New York, produce the values of land and afterward maintain these values. An increasing tax upon land and a decreasing tax upon buildings, properly regulated, would tend to discourage land speculation and thereby make available for use much land of great commercial value, now idle.

"If we assume that the increase in assessed values during the seven years—1906 to 1912—represents the actual increase in land values, this increase, amounting to $1,223,658,604, exceeds the total cost of the city government during these seven years of $1,121,235,400, in addition to which there have been issued during this period corporate stock and bonds of the City of New York to the amount of $471,241,040.89. Put in other words, this means that the industry of New York and the public improvements are creating values in land which are now being largely absorbed by land speculators."

Real-estate men are opposing this "pandering to the single-taxers," as the New York *Times* calls it, and their arguments are presented in a resolution adopted by representatives of a numb of important realty organizations. To quote in part:

"We protest that an intricate measure of this kind, involvi as it does, a radical change in the method of taxation, is one that should be referred to the people for action at a popu election.

"We protest against the attempt that is being made to exp ment in New York City with a new system of taxation that not received sufficient trial anywhere in the world.

"We assert that the transfer of $20,000,000 in taxes from bu ings to land, which would result from the operation of the Herr Schaap Bill, would, as a purely mechan matter, decrease the capital value of l in New York.

"We assert that a further decrease in capital of land value in New York w result from the feeling on the part of inves that land had become the subject of fiscatory legislation.

"We assert that capital value decrecia would be accompanied by a contractio the city's borrowing capacity at the time that the city needs to complete great public improvements begun on faith that the borrowing capacity woul increased and not decreased.

"We assert that under the single ta any partial application of it, such as is posed in the Herrick-Schaap Bill, rents not be reduced permanently, but wil appreciably increased, for lenders will de a bigger return than at present from rowers on this security.

"We assert that the Herrick-Sc Bill will materially increase conge rather than relieve it, as was the case a similar bill in Vancouver, B Columbia."

It is pointed out, too, by *The Time* "if the tax on city buildings is halv will be necessary to raise the rate c farmers' land in order to keep the dire fair." *The Times* also contends tha proposed law would increase the burd the small house-owners, as well as th the millionaires. Even if the new tax lower rents somewhat, it would still to be considered, observes *The E Post*, "whether the amount thus gained would be suffici justify even a seri us consideration of a far-reaching cha our whole system of taxation."

The Evening Post, however, looks with some favor on stitute proposition, recognizing the peculiar nature of values, but dealing with it by putting "a reasonable tax on the future 'unearned inc ement' accruing to such values." The plan suggested "would make the present value of land a starting-point, and on the increase of value of any parcel over its present value there would be levied a tax of 1 per cent. in addition to the general tax-rate. This would gradually become an important source of revenue, and would to a corresponding extent reduce the tax-rate on buildings." But *The Times* will have none of this. In the first place, it is not sure that there is any such thing as an "unearned increment." Most increments, it thinks, "are the result of investment of capital with the use of liberal portions of patience and discretion." Besides, "there are decrements as well as increments in real-estate operations. Is the decrements?" And another New York daily, *The Journal of Commerce*, thinks that such measures as the Herrick-Schaap Bill, and those proposing the taxation of the "unearned increment," can "lead only to business disturbance and popular disappointment." In fact, it knows "no way of making rents low and house-room plenty, or of taking for the State every increase in value, without discouraging the ownership of property."

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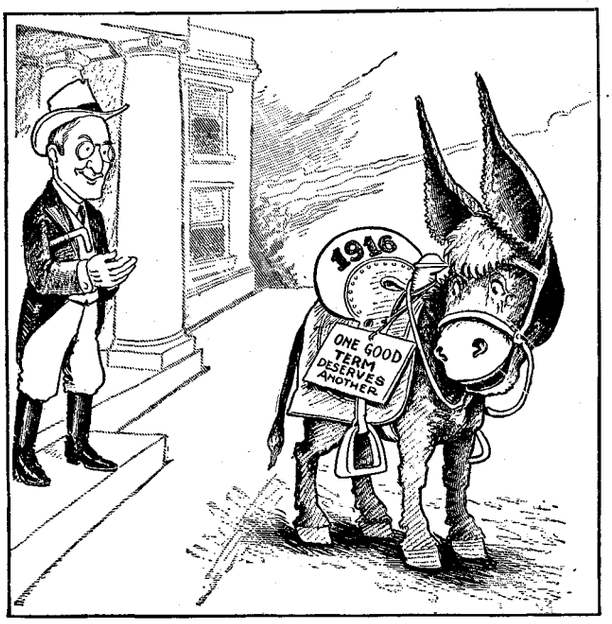

ALL ABOARD!
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

A "FORWARD-LOOKING" PRESIDENT.

LIMITING THE PURE FOOD LAW

FLOUR may be "bleached" without violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, says the Supreme Court, if the poisonous material added in the bleaching process is not sufficient in quantity to harm the infants, the aged, and the infirm in the great family of consumers. That this decision will hamper Government prosecutions no one denies, but at the same time many seem to feel that the public will not suffer seriously. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, indeed, is sure that the Supreme Court "has killed the Food and Drugs Law," and expects every adulterator to "hail this decision with extravagant expressions of delight"; and the New York *Evening Mail* regrets the tendency of such decisions "always to restrict and minimize the protection afforded to the public by the statute." Yet the Supreme Court declares it is only keeping to the plain words and obvious meaning of the Pure Food Law when it holds that under it Federal inspectors can not condemn "bleached" flour, unless they prove that the flour contains enough poisonous ingredients added in bleaching to injure health. The principle here stated is, of course, looked upon as a precedent to govern other similar cases. It will mean, according to the Washington dispatches, that instead of merely proving the presence of the poison in an article of food, prosecutors must prove that the poison, in the proportions used, and under the conditions of consumption, actually endangers the consumer. And the effect will be, in the opinion of unnamed Department of Agriculture officials, "to require much more expert testimony in practically every case the Government prosecutes for violation of the Pure Food Law, and consequently the winning of a much smaller percentage of suits." For such reasons the New York *Sun* thinks it "probable that yesterday's decision will be received with enthusiasm by many manufacturers who have formerly been hampered by difficulties in the way of 'doctoring' and that the Department will find it a hard matter to deal with cases in which violations of the law are not flagrant and indisputable." Yet the New York *Tribune* does not see that the decision makes the law "impossible to enforce," "and if it does, then the remedy remains of amending the law." And it says:

"The court has construed the law to be one intended to protect health. It may be trusted to see that it does protect health. If the present law is insufficient, then the country will see that an adequate law is adopted."

The case which arouses this discussion originated, so the press dispatches inform us, in the Federal District Court of Western Missouri. "The Government sought to condemn 625 sacks of flour bleached by the Lexington Mills Company by the so-called 'Alsop process.'" It was claimed by the prosecution "that in bleaching the flour to give it a color to hide its inferiority certain nitrates or poisonous ingredients were added, and that this violated the law, no matter what the quantity," in this case said to be but 1.8 parts to 1,000,000. The trial court so held, and, following instructions, the jury condemned the flour. But "the Circuit Court of Appeals held that the District Court erred, and so did the Supreme Court." In the opinion read by Mr. Justice Day, our highest court calls attention to the wording of the Food and Drugs Act, forbidding the sale of food containing "any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients which may render such article injurious to health," and proceeds, as quoted in the press:

"The instruction of the trial court permitted this statute to be read without the final and qualifying words concerning the effect of the article upon health. If Congress had so intended the provision would have stopt with the condemnation of food which contained any added deleterious ingredient. It only condemned food containing an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient when such addition might render the food injurious to health. . . . . .

"In thus describing the offense, Congress doubtless took into consideration that flour may be used in many ways—in bread, cake, gravy, broth, etc. It may be consumed when prepared as food by the strong and the weak, the old and the young, the well and the sick; and it is intended that if any flour, because of any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient, may possibly injure the health of any of these, it shall come within the ban of the statute.

"If it can not by any possibility, when the facts are reasonably considered, injure the health of any consumer, such flour, tho having a small addition of poisonous or deleterious ingredients, may not be condemned under the act. This is the plain meaning of the words."

Several of the daily papers find upon looking into this opinion that it does not threaten so serious a curtailment of the Pure Food Law's efficiency as the tone of the earlier Washington dispatches seemed to intimate. Thus the Newark *News* finds the decision logical, reasonable, and conclusive. It "does not affect the great body of the law, which deals with attempts at frauds," tho it "has practical corollaries that will greatly hamper the

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Government in its attempt to maintain libels against manufacturers of processed foods and drugs." The New York *Evening Post* makes a similar point, and *The Journal of Commerce* observes:

"There are many things used in food which are injurious taken by themselves in any quantity, but are harmless in the degree in which they exist there naturally or are artificially added. If they are added as adulterants for disguise or preservative or for flavor, and are by themselves injurious, it might be a sufficient safeguard to have their presence certified in the labels.

"To require their injurious character in the proportion used to be proved in every case may be troublesome and expensive, but to prohibit their use altogether when they are acknowledged to be harmless might be more costly to consumers as well as to manufacturers and dealers. Making food products attractive to the eye or to the taste without injuring their nutritive quality or making them deleterious to health may render them more marketable and more profitable to provide, to the greater satisfaction of many consumers. The object of the law is not to prescribe the manner of providing or preparing food for consumption, but to prevent fraud or injury to health in purveying it. An ingredient in food may be poisonous in itself without making the food poisonous, but people have a right to know what they are eating and drinking."

But Dr. Wiley views the Supreme Court's decision as a serious defeat in the campaign for pure food. Under this ruling, he declares,

"A man may add traces of arsenic to food with impunity. Strychnin and other drugs of a poisonous character can also be thus added. The fault, according to the Supreme Court decision, consists in the phrase 'which may prove harmful to health.' The people should call on Congress immediately to strike out that phrase.

"The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the land. No appeal except to Congress itself can be taken from its decisions. If Congress will repeal the above phrase, the Food Law will be stronger than before.

"Happily the ethical spirit of the manufacturers prevents this decision from being a general threat. It is true that every adulterator will hail this decision with extravagant expressions of delight. Ninety-five per cent. of the millers of this country will refuse to avail themselves of this decision, and will continue to regard flour as a product of the milling of wheat and not as a synthetic product of the laboratory."

The New York *Globe*, which has been conducting a pure-food campaign of its own, does not join in Dr. Wiley's criticism of the court, but holds that Congress must change the wording of the Food and Drugs Act. As *The Globe* asks:

"Are we to allow food-manufacturers to prescribe poisons for us without other check than a vague provision of law which puts upon us the burden of proving that the concoctions they make up have no immediate ill effect? Every one familiar with litigation in food cases knows that as many commercial experts can be marshaled on one side as on the other side of such a question as this, and that the mind of the average court can be so confused by their testimony as to render reasonable consideration of the matter at issue difficult, to say the least.

"We venture to say that the vast majority of us do not want poisons added to our food, whatever the quantity. They are not necessary from an economic standpoint. They are nearly always a cover for fraud. The use of them should be forbidden without qualification. All that Congress has to do is to eliminate from the law these eight words, 'which may render such article injurious to health.' Nature and the doctors give us all the poisons we can safely take into our systems."

It is no less apparent to the Boston *Transcript* and the New York *Times* that the Pure Food Law must now be amended in behalf of human stomachs. If not, the New York *Press* seems to think it will become a veritable bonanza for the legal profession:

"When the Supreme Court lays down in the matter of food the principle of reasonable adulteration, so to speak, just like reasonable restraint of trade, then begins the legal maze into which lawyers may enter for a lifetime of wandering, leading their clients through new and ever newer mysteries as long as they are able to pay the bills."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JOHN LIND can tell anybody how to escape being misquoted.—*Pensacola News.*

THE present condition in baseball raises writers of the sport to the dignity of war correspondents.—*New York Telegraph.*

"POLITICS," says Boss Joseph Cassidy, "is the greatest charity in the world." Sure, and it begins right at home.—*Washington Post.*

WHAT good is a bachelor?—Secretary Daniels.
For income-tax purposes he is worth $10 a year more to the Government than a married man.—*New York World.*

LONDON authors have formed a union, and the reading public is praying hard for a strike.—*Columbia State.*

THE Interstate Commerce Commission's rate decision apparently is coming by slow freight.—*New York World.*

DESPITE Doc Eliot's contempt for the Garden of Eden story, he can't say Adam and Eve's sojourn there was fruitless.—*Columbia State.*

NEWEST big baseball organization must change its name to the Confederate League if it wants any Southern sympathy.—*Columbia State.*

THE problem of what to do with the bandit Castillo could be solved by any vaudeville manager in rather less than a second.—*New York Evening Post.*

NO fault can be found with John Lind's policy of silence. The conditions he is witnessing in Mexico are unspeakable.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A PENNSYLVANIA negro who was being prepared for burial gave a yell and rushed from the room. A hen must have cackled outside.—*Columbia State.*

MARCONI has succeeded in lighting an electric bulb six miles away. But what good will a light at that distance do a man?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PERSONAL investigation reveals that, despite the new Currency Law, X still remains an unknown quantity.—*Columbia State.*

MR. METZ says a "sensible idea can't be got into Congress with an ax." It can—with an ax to grind.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF England insists on having American railway men to head its lines, there are many we could gladly spare.—*Columbia State.*

HUERTA in Spanish means "garden"; in Mexico it means take to the woods.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MR. BRYAN is working hard on the job, but he must get mighty fidgety when he hears a train-whistle blow.—*Columbia State.*

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned industrial plant that was going to move across the Canadian border if the tariff was reduced?—*Chicago News.*

THE only explanation we can offer of the sudden Ecuadorian revolt is that either the treasury is full or the rebels were.—*Columbia State.*

THE undercurrent of Al Jennings's platform remarks suggests that Oklahoma should elect him Governor in order to avoid trouble later.—*Washington Post.*

MEXICO'S press-agent has made a final, desperate bid for interest in that country. He announces that Mexico has no war-poets.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG, a suffragist, insists upon paying an income tax tho she is exempt, while Dr. Anna Shaw insists she will not pay the tax tho she is liable. And yet there are those who fear that if the women are enfranchised they will vote as a unit!—*St. Louis Republic.*

SPEAKING OF TREES AND HATCHETS.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH PRESS ON BENTON'S FATE

THE KILLING of William S. Benton, a British subject, by the leader of the Mexican revolutionists, or at his order, has naturally moved the London press very deeply, but while as a rule they do not agree in toto with President Wilson's Mexican policy, they are willing to accept the well-known maxim of Premier Asquith and echo his words, "Wait and see." At the same time the general opinion in European circles is that the United States is under a tremendous responsibility in upholding the Monroe Doctrine. As many of them see it, President Wilson has not only given tacit encouragement to Villa in the hope of overthrowing Huerta, but has supplied him with arms, and so can not entirely shirk the responsibility for his consequent acts. Then, too, by the Monroe Doctrine we bar out other Powers who might restore order or at least save the lives of their own subjects. As the London *Sunday Times*, which must not be confused with the "Thunderer," remarks:

"The nation which demands respect for the Monroe Doctrine has a particular obligation to the other Powers. In regard to the murder of foreign residents in Mexico, the obligation is made heavier by the fact that the Government which upholds the Monroe Doctrine is deliberately conniving at a supply of arms and ammunition to the faction by whom these murders are being committed. This fact surely imposes direct responsibility on the Government in question.

"It is easy to believe that President Wilson is seriously exercised by such developments of a situation that is anxious and perplexing in every aspect, but it is evident if the trouble is not to grow immeasurably that some other policy than that of patience and moral influence, supplemented by a replenishing of the rebel ammunition-wagons, must be adopted in Mexico quickly."

The London *Daily Mail* more openly assails what it claims to be "the listless inertness of the Washington policy" in Mexico, and inquires:

"How long, we may ask, does the President of the United States propose to allow Mexico to flounder in her present morass of anarchy? It is true his fellow citizens are themselves the chief sufferers by the chaos; they are not merely permitted, but encouraged, to spread all over the country; but they are not the only sufferers. British commerce, British interests, British property, British lives have been endangered, and now a British subject—Benton—has been brutally murdered, and the fate of others is in grave doubt."

It proceeds to declare that the bandit Villa has positively been taken as a protégé by the United States, and bitterly says:

"What reason is there to think similar outrages will not be committed in future as long as every Mexican bandit who is able to extort money by terrorism is free, and even invited, to spend it on purchasing arms in the United States? What prospect does the President see of peace and security being re-established in Mexico while his policy is confined to stimulating the various combatants to fight it out among themselves?"

The American public is credited with a full sense of indignation at what they style Benton's "murder," and we read in the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"The deed sent a shock through the nation whose honor is in President Wilson's hands. It can not but realize what is implied by mere 'disclaiming of responsibility for Villa's doings.' Effective and decisive action is as urgently demanded by the honor of the United States as by our own, and neither Government, we are certain, can withstand the universal outcry against leaving this act of barbarity unpunished."

The question of intervention in Mexican affairs has naturally come to the front in the London press discussions. It is unanimously agreed that such a step only belongs to the Government at Washington. The London *Morning Post*, one of the foremost of Conservative papers, has always denounced the policy of President Wilson as "absolutely unintelligible," and in a recent editorial remarks of this policy:

"It has all the appearance of encouragement to anarchy, civil war, and murder of foreign residents in Mexico. If the United States feels unable to interfere and can not take measures to protect subjects of other foreign Governments, it would surely be reasonable of it to intimate to those other Governments that this is the case. Other Governments could then take their own measures and probably quickly agree as to what they should be.

"The moment has now come, we imagine, where President Wilson's countrymen share the expectation cherished in England that President Wilson will either announce his plan for obtaining security for lives and property of foreigners in Mexico or declare that the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of the United States are not opposed to action by other countries to secure the welfare of their own subjects in Mexico."

The comment of the London *Times* is more calm and dispassionate, and runs as follows:

"It is not the custom of this Government or this country to come to definite judgment upon alleged crimes committed against her citizens until the facts are fully established upon evidence. When the State Department's inquiry has been completed in accordance with those general principles of impartiality and justice which the English and American law equally recognize, and which the conscience and the feelings of the two peoples equally honor, it will be time for us to make up our minds upon the quality of the deed and to secure such satisfaction as it may demand.

"This course, we are confident, will commend itself to all sections of responsible opinion in the United States. That opinion is already deeply moved by the first reports of Benton's end. Should they prove to be well founded, it will expect us to require and obtain the punishment of all those responsible for the murder, as we would expect and require the Washington Government to do had Benton been an American and not a British citizen.

"It would despise us were we capable for any consideration of overlooking the murder of a fellow subject. To secure just punishment for such an offense, wherever it is committed, is among the first and most elementary duties of every civilized State. We feel assured that we can rely upon the support and sympathy of the American nation in seeing that it is discharged."

Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, told the Parliament that England did not hold the United States responsible for Villa's acts, nor would England intervene in Mexico. As he put it:

"Before this incident occurred the United States Government had, at our request, impress upon the leaders of the Constitutionalist party in Mexico the necessity of respecting the lives of foreigners. I should like to add that the fact that we are communicating with the Government of the United States does not of course imply that it has any responsibility for what has taken place. Communication has been made because the United States alone can in those circumstances exercise any influence to discover the truth and get justice done. Juarez is close to the United States frontier, and we have ourselves no means of exercising influence in those regions under existing circumstances.

"I am still in communication with the British Ambassador at Washington and with the United States Government as to what further steps can be taken."

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THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN PERIL

THAT CLOUDS are gathering on the horizon of the Liberal Ministry in England may be thought evident when a Liberal paper like the London *Daily News* opens its columns to Mr. A. P. Nicholson, parliamentary correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes a dark prophecy of disaster to Mr. Asquith's party. The peril lies in the fact that Parliament may adjourn before giving the necessary third indorsement to

JOHN BULL—"See what!!!?"
—*Herald* (Montreal).

the Home Rule Bill. If that happens, the work must all be begun over again, Home Rule will be postponed, and a revulsion of feeling may send the Liberals into the wilderness. So confident are the Opposition that precisely this will happen, we read, that they "have circularized their agents for a general election in May." The three parliamentary indorsements of Home Rule must be in successive sessions, as Mr. Nicholson explains:

"The Liberal, Labor, and Nationalist parties have fought two years to get bills through under this Act, and, if they are to succeed in their endeavor, the third session, in which it is possible to place the bills on the statute-book, must not come to an untimely end. The three sessions in which bills opposed by the Lords may qualify for passage under the Parliament Act must be consecutive sessions. Between any one of the three sessions a general election is allowed by the terms of the Act, and if a party were confirmed in power by such an election they could continue with their Parliament Act Bills in the first session of the new Parliament without interruption."

The difficulties attending the Liberal Ministry in carrying measures whose importance has claimed the attention of the civilized world are thus detailed:

"If one of the three sessions is entered on, and Parliament were dissolved before the bills were placed on the statute-book, the sequence of the procedure would be broken. Then, even if the Government were confirmed in power by the ensuing election, they would have no other course in the new Parliament than to begin the Parliament Act procedure all over again. To abandon the bills on which they had gone to the country would be a confession of impotence.

"But to proceed again in the new Parliament with the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills would mean another three years of Parliament Act procedure added to the two years now ended; that is to say, to pass these bills the Government would not only have to win their general election, but would in the long run have spent from five to six years in plowing the sands, which is no task for a thrifty husbandman. The electorate, which does not for the most part study the text of Acts of Parliament, would watch with amazement the years pass by with nothing of achievement to mark their progress, and, in their disgust at such a barren waste, would undoubtedly seize the first opportunity of sending the Liberal party forth into the wilderness again.

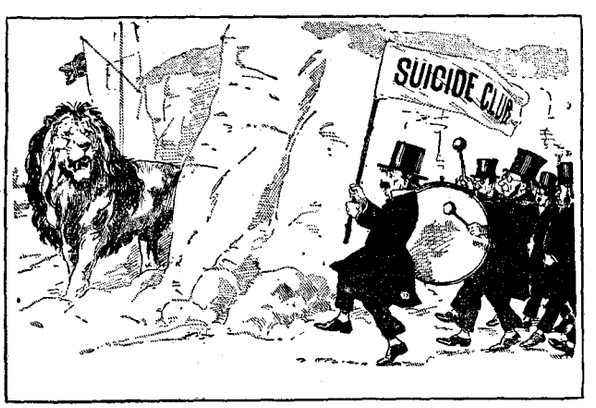
"This is an element in the situation on the Ministerial side which has not been sufficiently understood, and it is a binding reason with the forces behind the Government. It is a factor as serious, if not more serious, than the deep antagonism of Ulster to Home Rule; on the one hand, the Liberal and Nationalist parties are invited to commit suicide; on the other hand, Ulster stands armed for resistance. Thus, on *a priori* grounds, we may reach the conclusion that the strategy of the Opposition will in all human probability be directed to break the next session of Parliament before the great controversial bills are placed on the statute-book."

The possibility of the Liberal party's destruction is thus calmly considered:

"If this particular session, the last of the sequence of three, is broken by any other cause before the Parliament Act Bills receive the royal assent, the Liberal party will be destroyed. If before then the Government falls—whether by a defeat on the navy estimates, against which the Labor party mean to cast a solid vote, whether owing to an international crisis, a national railway strike, or the strange labor quarrel which now looms over the horizon from Africa—the causes which the Liberals have at heart are lost."

LLOYD-GEORGE AND THE DUKES

THE FEUD between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the British aristocracy has been growing hotter and hotter, until now he attacks them personally in public speeches and makes it evident that his purpose tends toward the abolition of the House of Lords and the complete democratization of Britain. The feeling is running so high that the London *Times* has come out strongly against him and is applauded by a powerful weekly of the Chancellor's own party, the London *Spectator*. "Oh, these dukes, how they harass me!" exclaimed Mr. Lloyd-George in a recent speech at Glasgow, and the dukes seem to have much the same feeli[illegible] about him. His ostensible grievance is that the dukes and other landed proprietors are following the example of William Rufus, who created his New Forest by driving the poor off the land to make room for his game-preserves. The Chancellor's most recent attack on men of



THE LION IN THE PATH.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

land and title is directed against the Duke of Sutherland, whose property he recently visited, and in speaking of that nobleman's domain north of the Tweed he accuses the Duke of playing a dishonest trick in offering his game-forests to the Government at a price that seemed low, but was not, to discredit the Chancellor's claim that valuable lands were given over to game. The Chancellor scores the Duke's offer in these words:

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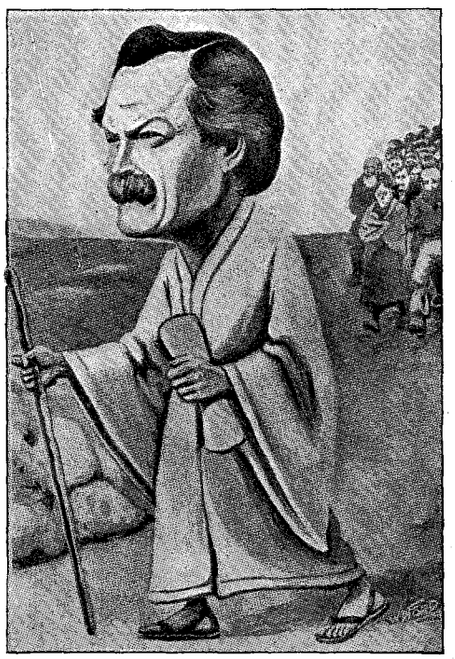
"When the Government talk of doing things to redress the wrong to the Highlands he treats it as a great practical joke, and all the obsequious and feather-headed mocking-birds of the Tory party rend the forest with their laughter. Is that the way to treat it? He has done more than that. I am told that the fact that it is not worth now 22s. 6d. an acre shows that it is not worth cultivating. Twenty-two shillings sixpence an acre for what? Not for the glens. He has thrown in every mountain, every crag, in order to make his acreage. If it were only worth 22s. 6d. an acre, does that mean that it is not to be reclaimed? This nobleman has asked £479,000 for just the lean scraggy end of the whole of the huge joint up there. Shortly before that he had overlooked that his trustees had sent us a valuation for death-duty purposes of the whole estate, the good and the bad. They had sent it on oath. They had sworn that to the best of their judgment the whole of the million acres were worth £400,000. What does he mean? Does he mean to suggest that his trustees had committed perjury by swearing that the land was only worth one-third of what it was really worth? There has never been such a case since the days of Ananias and Sapphira. I will tell you what it means. Here is a Government, purely in the interests of the Highlands, purely in the interests of the whole of the community, bringing forward proposals for reclaiming land, which is waste at the present moment, to enrich the reserves of the nation and plant back again the sturdy population. You can get the children there at any rate, and gradually you will build up again a fine sturdy race of men for the nation, who can be depended upon in the hour of need. This noble Duke says, 'Here's my chance.' What to do? His chance to wipe out the stain upon the family escutcheon? No, his chance to get a part of the cash which is designed by the Government to redress that wrong perpetrated by his ancestors. It is not the first time this has happened in Sutherlandshire. In the red days the chieftains had the right to hang their subjects. In 1748 the Government thought they had better take that away from them, and the Duke of Sutherland claimed £10,000 compensation. He got £1,000. When I read a story like that I tell you what strikes me—the patience with which the people have always endured great injustice."



LLOYD-GEORGE, THE MODERN MOSES,

Leading the people out of the land of bondage.

—*Review of Reviews* (London).

But the Chancellor declares that a change is at hand, and he speaks as follows of the coming retribution:

"Go outside the Highlands, you have hundreds of thousands of men—I wonder if there is not an odd million—working unceasingly for wages that barely bring them enough bread to keep themselves and their family above privation. Generation after generation they see their children wither before their eyes for lack of air, light, and space, which is denied them by men who have square miles of it for their own use. Take our cities, the great cities of a great Empire. Right in the heart of them everywhere you have ugly quagmires of human misery, seething, rotting, at last fermenting. We pass them by every day on our way to our comfortable homes. We forget that divine justice never passed by a great wrong. You can hear, carried by the breezes from the north, the south, the east, and the west, ominous rumbling. The chariots of retribution are drawing nigh. How long will all these injustices last for myriads of men, women, and children created in the image of God—how long? I believe it is coming to an end."

The rage of the nobility at such words and, worse, such plans and actual deeds by "a small Welsh lawyer hoisted by the chance of politics" into the post once occupied by England's proudest names is not felt merely by the people "whose rights he is preparing to violate," but by such a leading organ as the London *Times*, which lays aside for a moment its habitual reserve in criticizing a Minister of the Crown, and speaks as follows on the subject of Lloyd-George's distaste for dukes:

"Mr. Lloyd-George's horror of those who happen to occupy this position, for which they are not responsible, is so fanatical and unreasoning that it amounts to a fixt idea such as is described by writers on mental pathology as an obsession. He seems to suffer from the delusion that they persecute him, and he returns to them again and again with morbid iteration. He suppresses other names, but goes out of his way to abuse dukes. The Dukes of Northumberland, Bedford, and Sutherland, and one or two more have all been held up to public odium in a similar way with the aid of misrepresentation.

"When a Cabinet Minister occupying one of the highest posts under the Crown systematically cultivates this spirit and employs these methods to promote the policy of the Government, his colleagues can not divest themselves of their responsibility. They must know perfectly well that it debases public life and discredits not only themselves, but the whole country, in the eyes of foreign observers."

The Times describes Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey as being ashamed of Lloyd-George's antics, and we read:

"The feelings of dukes are not what matters most. It is the question of the whole conduct of public life. Less than eight months ago the House of Commons solemnly accepted expressions of regret from Mr. Lloyd-George for a business transaction from which he sought to obtain an unearned increment in peculiar circumstances, a transaction which he had not revealed to the House while leading it to believe that he had. We hoped the lesson might do him good, and that having felt the lash of calumny, of which he bitterly complained, he would not use it too freely himself in future. We seem to have misjudged his character. His tongue is still 'like a sharp razor working deceitfully.'

"We suggest to the Premier that the continued systematic use of these methods of promoting the Government's policy does not consort with the dignity and good name of his Administration or reflect credit on the cause which they are employed to support."

Some Liberal organs in London have not pretended to defend their Liberal Chancellor, and the two most powerful weeklies of the metropolis, altho presumably opposed in political views, are unanimous in their condemnation of this Minister. Thus we read in *The Spectator*:

"Ministers seldom expose themselves to so well-deserved castigations as *The Times* has administered. The Chancellor is not only incapable of accurate statement, but his explanations invariably aggravate the offense. Whether persons or facts or figures are in question he is equally incorrigible and impenitently inaccurate."

The Saturday Review is even more emphatic in its declaration that Mr. Lloyd-George is absolutely destitute of what is known as a sense of honor. To quote:

"To him honor is an aristocratic bauble rightly despised by a people's champion. But he is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and altho he may use his robes of office to cover his own defects he has no right to drag them in the mud. Statesmen will have to wear them after him. It is not decent that he should remain in office if he is so sunk as to use methods and arguments for which our language has hitherto lacked a name. That the wearer of a Chancellor's robes should snarl and yelp in this manner is an outrage which has been borne too long."

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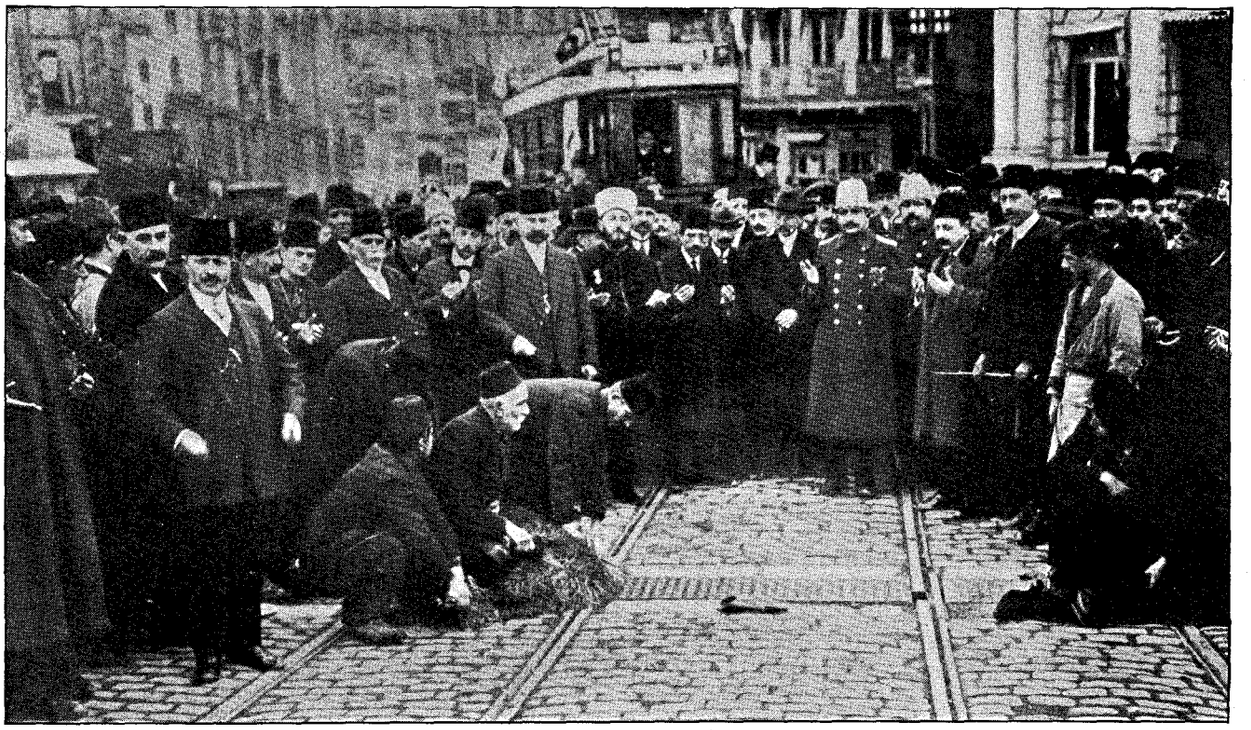

CONSTANTINOPLE'S FIRST TROLLEY-LINE, OPENED WITH PRAYER: PRIESTS SACRIFICING LAMBS.

RAILWAYS AND MALARIA IN INDIA

EVERY ONE ADMIRES the wonders that have been wrought in India by the British, who have built mammoth irrigation canals, huge railroad and other systems of communication, and gigantic industries; but the fact that such developments have produced evils of tremendous proportions which are menacing the health and future well-being of the natives of Hindustan is not so widely advertised. In *East and West* (Bombay), however, we find an article contributed by Francis H. Skrine, an Englishman who served a lifetime in Bengal and rose to one of the highest positions in the Indian Civil Service, in which the dark aspects of British rule in India are graphically sketched. He says that "after 150 years of British rule, 78 per cent. of the people of Bengal (one of the largest and most populous provinces of India) are chronic sufferers from fever and spleen diseases," and that this condition is entirely due to British folly in blindly developing means of communication, irrigation canals, and industries. He supports his statement by showing how Bengal, before the advent of British rule, was healthy and happy, and by pointing out how British policies have served to make it unhealthy and unhappy. To quote his interesting article:

"Half a century ago the population of Bengal was wholly rural; food prices maintained a satisfactory level, and that province might be considered fairly prosperous.

"Between 1856 and 1864, however, the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways were constructed athwart the country's water-shed with very inadequate provision by way of bridges and culverts. A network of embanked roads interfered as seriously with drainage. Meanwhile population steadily increased, and internal traffic by rail, steamer, and road promoted the dissemination of malaria. Jute cultivation extended, trenching on the area under food grains; and the stagnant pools in which this plant is steeped became masses of putrid vegetation. In other parts of India canals raised the level of subsoil water. Every condition was developed for breeding malaria and spreading it in all directions.

"Nor was the pest long in making its appearance. Burdwan became a hot-bed of fever in 1861, and the disease spread rapidly to adjacent districts.

"The Government took alarm, and appointed an Epidemic Fever Commission, with instructions to inquire into the causes of malaria and suggest remedies. Their report proved that medical science was still in its infancy. It attributed the disease to 'miasma,' polluted water, the consumption of farinaceous food, and, in a less degree, to contagion. Among remedial measures recommended were the reduction of superfluous moisture in the soil by means of drainage, improved water supply, and the clearance of obstructions in river-beds which stood at a higher level than that of the surrounding country.

"None was carried out: and the only step adopted was the free distribution and sale of quinin at cost price. And so malaria pursued its death-dealing course unchecked."

Mr. Skrine says that it is ridiculous to accuse the mosquito of spreading malaria and not taking into account the conditions that breed the pestiferous insect—conditions which the British Government is fast multiplying, and not decreasing. He thus lambasts official apologists who would derive comfort by merely abusing the mosquito:

"In Bengal . . . depopulation, with a huge malaria death-rate, has been operating for many years; but is it due to bacteria alone?

"Dr. Bentley thinks that anophelines would not have multiplied had they not found a suitable culture-ground. The soil of Bengal is impoverished because it no longer receives an annual coat of fertilizing silt; its rivers have been obstructed by railways, embanked roads, and cultivation. In the Eastern districts jute plantations and processes of manufacture have made the whole country a hot-bed of malaria. His inference is that fevers will disappear only when the ancient river system is restored and supplemented by drainage-canals.

"These conclusions were borne out by Dr. Fry, who declared that a direct relation had been established between the depth of the subsoil water and the multiplication of noxious parasites.

"Sir Ronald Ross's great authority is also ranged on the side of comprehensive drainage as the radical cure of malaria.

"To relieve the water-logged Gangetic Delta of its superfluous moisture is a task which will strain the Imperial Government's resources; but it must be undertaken at any cost in order to remedy the consequences of half a century's neglect."

Babu Moti Lal Ghosh, whom Mr. Skrine quotes, writing in his paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), comments:

"Mr. Skrine has, however, omitted to mention another and the most prominent factor. Those who are engaged in fighting malaria must not forget that the root cause of the evil is the increasing poverty of the people. So, along with other measures, steps should be taken to provide the starving population with sufficient and healthy food, so that they may retain their vitality and expel the germs of the disease from their system."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW AND HOW NOT TO BATHE

AN ATTACK ON THE BATH by a medical writer who considered it superfluous, if not injurious, was recently quoted in these pages. Doubtless this authority finds himself in a very small minority among medical men; yet the bath, wrongly used, is unquestionably harmful. In *Modern Sanitation* (New York, February), we find an article by James S. King on "The Use and Abuse of the Bath," in which quite as much is said about the abuse as about the use. It is Mr. King's opinion that bathing has just made a "sudden bound into popularity." It is "the thing" to bathe often. Baths are baths, and most of those who take them do so in blissful ignorance that frequency and temperature and mode of application and bodily conditions may make of them an infinite variety, grading all the way from highly beneficial to quite the reverse. Says Mr. King:

"There are many people who can not take a cold full bath—that is, a bath at from 80 to 75 degrees. If such a bath causes headache or deprest feeling, if it is very much of a shock at the time and is followed by a heavy feeling in the head or a tired, languid feeling, it should not be repeated. It is not being taken in the proper way. A safer method is the cold shower. If that is much of a shock, the bather should try standing in a hot foot-bath while taking the shower, which will decidedly lessen the shock. If the cold shower is too much, and one still feels that some sort of cold bath is desirable, let him try either a cold sponge- or hand-bath. The hand-bath is conveniently taken by standing or kneeling in the tub, letting the cold water run and catching what can be held in the hands, rubbing in turn face, neck, hands, arms, and the entire body with the handfuls of cold water. The stopper should be left out of the tub that the water may run off and not collect about the feet. A quick rub-down after this will cause the proper reaction, and the after-feeling is the same experienced by one who can take the shower. A bath under 75 degrees should never be taken except under direction of a physician.

"In health a bath hotter than 105 degrees should never be taken under any circumstances. The taking of hot baths at night is a great mistake. The hot bath is stimulating, and the result is wakefulness instead of a desired drowsiness. Nothing will revive and refresh one suffering from fatigue more quickly than a bath at 104 or 105 degrees. But it should not be taken just before retiring. It is decidedly a bath for the daytime, for the woman who has come home from a shopping tour with tired body and aching feet, for the man who has had a strenuous morning and has an important engagement for the afternoon and needs body and brain revived. If the tired one can steal five minutes for a hot bath, he will come forth refreshed and ready for any other duties ahead. In this, as in all other instances, it should be remembered that a full bath should never be taken within two or three hours after a full meal. It is a good idea to wrap a cloth wet in cold water about the forehead during this bath, to prevent a faint or dizzy feeling.

"But the hot bath should not become a habit. When one is weak or losing weight, the hot bath is particularly bad. It exhausts the nerves and weakens still more. And it is not, as is often claimed, the best thing in cases of obesity. Many have an idea that the hot bath, with the consequent sweating, reduces flesh. This is partly true. Taken constantly, the hot bath weakens, and as one is reduced in strength he will probably be reduced in flesh. But when the baths are discontinued so that strength may be regained, the flesh comes back again—a result rather disappointing and unsatisfactory."

Several forms of bathing, Mr. King goes on to say, are better tonic than any bitter stuff that was ever bottled. One of these is the wet-sheet rub. It is particularly good for women who feel worn out from any slight cause or no cause at all. It is a good idea, he says, to call in some member of the family to assist with this bath. The bather should stand in a hot foot-bath, say about 105 degrees. A sheet should be wrung out of water at 80 degrees and wrapt closely about the bather from neck to feet. Then the attendant takes a bucket of water at about 80 degrees and pours it about the shoulders of the bather. This douche may be followed by rubbing or slapping the body, after which the bather should drop the wet sheet, be enveloped in a dry one and rubbed until quite dry. To quote further:

"This treatment should be taken daily, the temperature of the cold water being gradually lessened, at the rate of a degree a day, down to 75 degrees. The bath may be continued at that temperature daily until the patient finds herself back at normal strength. If in a week or ten days the bath seems to lose its strengthening power, it may be discontinued for a few days and then repeated.

"As a tonic for one in convalescence from fever or other sickness where the body is run down and the vitality is at a low ebb, the ordinary hot foot-bath with a salt rub will be found very efficacious. The patient should be wrapt in a sheet and placed on a low stool with the feet in a tub of hot water. A large dish of coarse salt should be placed conveniently near, and it is a good idea to have a sheet or large cloth of some kind spread on the floor to catch the salt as it drops to the floor. The attendant, who need not be professional—any one can give a salt rub—then takes a handful of salt and rubs it briskly over the arms, chest and back, abdomen, hips, legs, and lastly the feet. A new handful of salt should be taken as often as needed. This is an excellent eliminative skin treatment."

Sleep is often courted by a trip to the bath-tub before retiring, but if the wakeful one goes about it in the wrong way, the result may be just the opposite of what is intended. We recently quoted an article describing how the nervous and even the insane are soothed to slumber by the "continuous bath," which has been developed and used with great success by Dr. Achilles Rose, of New York. Mr. King says of bathing as a sleep-bringer:

"Insomnia is another condition for which there is no better treatment than the proper kind of bath. I have already said that the hot bath at night is a mistake. People who feel nervous and too tired to go to sleep often take a hot bath, and then lie awake wondering why, when they feel so much more rested, they can not sleep. As already stated, a short hot bath is stimulating. The blood is quickened, the body invigorated, and sleep is farther away than ever.

"Instead of a hot bath at night, the sleep-wisher should take a neutral bath. This bath is body-warm, and no warmer, and a sheet should be spread over the tub and quite close about the neck to keep off the air. The cold wet bandage about the forehead will keep the blood from gathering in the brain.

"It is well to have a head-rest in the tub for this bath, which may be continued for twenty minutes or half an hour. In stubborn cases, people have remained in the neutral bath for two hours; indeed in certain sanitariums, nervous patients needing the sedative effect of the neutral bath have been allowed to go to sleep in the tub and remain there during the night.

"After the neutral bath there should be no cold shower and no rubbing, for a reaction is not desirable lest the drowsiness produced be overcome and the bather pop wide-awake again. Just a gentle drying and quickly to bed.

"Sometimes a cool sponge-bath or wet-hand rub followed by a gentle rubbing of the whole surface of the body with the dry hand will slacken taut nerves and bring sleep to wide-open eyes. . . .

"A sheet is better than a towel for drying the body after a bath. By wrapping it about the body one is protected from the air, and the drying is done more quickly by the absorption of moisture from certain parts while others are being rubbed.

"Slight friction or an oil rub is good after any bath except a neutral one for insomnia.

"No bath should be taken too soon after meals.

"Baths should be taken in a well-ventilated room at a temperature of from 70 to 85 degrees. Invalids require a warmer room than persons in health."

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CASTINGS THAT PUZZLED EXPERTS

A NOVEL SORT of puzzle contest was recently held by *The Iron Age* (New York), which some weeks ago printed half-tone reproductions of photographs of cast iron in peculiarly intricate forms, at the same time inviting engineers to guess how they were obtained. The iron had assumed the shape of delicate vines, leafy shrubs, and what

"HOTHOUSE" PLANTS—FROM THE IRON-WORKS.

might be called Japanese carvings. The castings were made by Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., a metallurgist of Philadelphia, who describes the method of their production in a later issue of the same periodical. Of all the expert iron and steel men who read this great organ of their trade, it is a strange fact that only one came near the right answer, and he had seen something similar done in copper. Some of the tendrils, if the finest parts of the cast iron may so be called, are so slender and so springy that, if touched, they vibrate for minutes at a time, sometimes responding to ordinary tremors in a room. Several of the formations were so delicate that care was needed to prevent breakage. We read:

"The accompanying group of photographs show some of the later results. They were poured from dregs remaining in ladles of common foundry iron, being poured into a rough wooden box without bottom. . . . This box rested on a bed of sand and it was filled with pieces of broken charcoal. The iron was poured in at the top and percolated down through the charcoal to the bottom. The box was lifted off in a few minutes and the charcoal allowed to burn slowly away, leaving all the filaments of the iron intact. The castings made in the box were all about 4 feet high when cast, and taller ones could be easily made, but they would be difficult to handle. The castings as shown in the photographs rest on the bottoms of boxes 8 inches deep, filled with sand to support them in upright position. It is noticeable that many of the treelike castings have shapes like small birds perched on the branches. There are no duplicates and infinite variations in forms result from varying the size of lumps of charcoal and proportion of fine granulations.

"Experiments have been made by substituting straw for charcoal, as suggested by one of our correspondents, but the straw burns away too rapidly for the metal to solidify in long, delicate filaments. The metal instead forms only a pool of iron in the bottom.

"Taller castings than 4 feet have not been attempted, altho they could just as readily be cast 10 feet high, Mr. Outerbridge asserts, but he would not know how to support or handle them. One of the latest castings took on the form of a fir-tree. The molders, in a mirthful mood, decorated it for Christmas with all sorts of gaily colored tobacco advertisements, cotton waste, chaplets, trowels, slickers, and other small implements of their trade. The general effect at a distance was really remarkable, and the tree was placed on an elevation so that every man entering the foundry could see it.

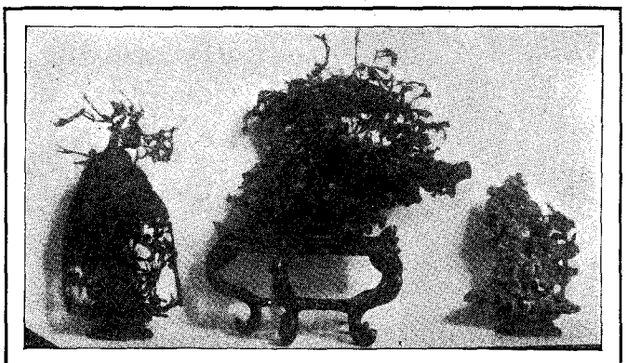
"Some of the earlier guesses hazarded as possible solutions were: the lost-wax process; embedding plants in fine molding-sand and burning out the organic materials at very high temperature and pouring in a white-hot mold; long immersions of iron castings in a weak acid solution which slowly dissolved the iron, leaving the carbon, etc., in a skeleton form. A guess from a prominent metallurgist was that the metal was skilfully poured into water. Another theory suggested was that the molten iron was poured into a pipe coated inside with magnesite and surrounded with a coil of insulated wire through which powerful currents were sent from a dynamo. As Mr. Outerbridge suggests, this correspondent evidently did not know that molten iron is not subject to magnetic influence. . . . . .

"One guess which came very close to the real solution was made by Joseph A. Powell, of . . . Pittsburg, who wrote in part as follows: 'Years ago, the writer, when a boy, visited a copper plant (whether a mine, a foundry, or something I do not remember) at Point St. Ignac, across from Mackinac Island. At that time there was made for my father a copper casting very similar in general form. . . . This was made by pouring the hot metal into a flask in which a handful of straw, twisted and crusht by the hand, had been placed. The hot metal burned the straw away, leaving fantastic shapes of the metal itself. Just how the crumpled-up straw is placed in the mold I do not know, but I rather suspect that these iron castings were made in exactly the same manner as the beautiful copper ornament that was in our home for many years.' Mr. Outerbridge regards this process as possible on a small scale, pouring an ounce or two of copper. . . . . .

"By another it was suggested that the castings might be obtained by a method analogous to that used for artificial silk; that is, the molten iron is forced through small openings under pressure. . . . A number of other more or less ingenious suggestions have been made, the most popular idea being that the molten iron was poured into some viscous liquid, like whale-oil, or molasses, or even water. It seems to be generally conceded that the production of such intricate and delicate forms in cast iron (or, indeed, in any metal) is as novel as it is astonishing to experts."

THE FEVER-CURE FOR INSANITY

ANTAGONISTIC DISEASES, so hostile to each other that they can not be contracted simultaneously, one seeming to drive the other out of the system, have been noted by physicians more than once. The form of insanity known technically as "dementia præcox," or early insanity, because it so often attacks the young, has been found to take a favorable turn, sometimes even leading to recovery, during the progress of a malady involving high fever. That this improvement is connected in some way with increase in the number of the leucocytes, or white corpuscles of the blood, appears very probable. The fluctuations of intensity in the disease itself, as it becomes more or less violent, have been shown to be accompanied by alterations in the number of these corpuscles, which



CAST-IRON SHRUBS—VERY HARDY.

are more numerous during the mild periods. The natural thing would be to see whether a form of treatment resulting in an artificial increase of the corpuscles might not benefit the patient. This has been done, with varying degrees of success, but latterly with such favorable results that it appears likely that the investigators have struck the trail of something valuable. The substance used to stimulate abnormal development of the leucocytes is any one of various compounds of nuclein,

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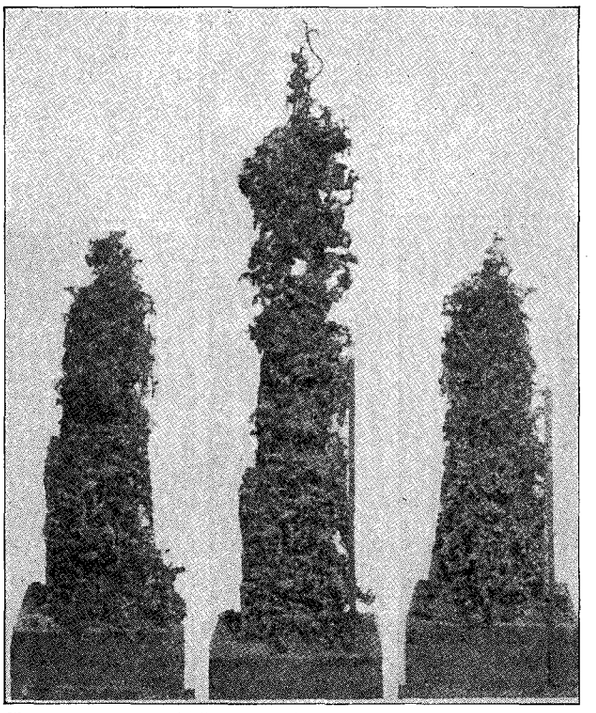
especially those known as the nucleates. As we read in an article by Dr. Bayard Holmes, of Chicago, in *The Medical Record* (New York):

"The prognosis in dementia præcox has been and is almost uniformly unfavorable. In the State of Massachusetts only one out of each 1,500 admitted to the State hospitals with this diagnosis during seven years recovered. The systematic writers give a rather better prognosis, allowing that anywhere from one to eight in each hundred recover with some defect. The cause of this insanity of adolescents is absolutely unknown. The pathological findings are trifling and for the most part neglected. The duration of the disease is long, averaging more than ten years. These unhappy, often starving, creatures of our neglect make up more than 60 per cent. of the asylum population.

"Thirty years ago Savage noticed that many mute and inactive cases of dementia præcox became awake to their condition, took an interest in their surroundings, and voluntarily talked with their attendants during the progress of a febrile disease such as typhoid fever or erysipelas, and that some of these patients went on to complete psychic and physical recovery. Boody estimated that one-fourth of the insane patients in two epidemics of typhoid at the Asylum for the Insane at Independence, Iowa, made temporary mental improvement, and at least two remarkable cases recovered so completely that they returned to their professions, one to law and one to engineering. Wagner and Lehmann (1887) gave their similar experiences and reversed the existing literature, and since that time scarcely a year has passed without some valuable contribution on the same subject."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE EXPERTS COULDN'T GUESS HOW THEY GREW.

With these growing indications that the disease has a physical cause and is perhaps due to a poisoning of the brain by some abnormal product, it is no wonder that efforts have been repeatedly made to bring about artificially the condition which attends the improvement of these patients in their attacks of typhoid and other febrile diseases. Of one of the most recent, Dr. Holmes writes:

"Lundvall, after giving a full account of his studies of the blood and a careful outline of his technique, proposes a concentrated solution of the nucleates with sodium cinnamate and arsenic. . . . . .

"While there is sometimes pain at the point of this injection, which is much relieved by hot applications, no abscesses were produced in several hundred cases injected by Lundvall. A few hours after the injection there is a chill more or less pronounced, and the temperature rises two or more degrees . . . but sometimes the leucocytes increase without high temperature or the hyperleucocytosis [abnormal development of white cells] remains after the temperature subsides. None of the patients was made worse by the treatment.

"In his thesis Lundvall reports eighteen cases. Of these, eight cases of dementia præcox recovered, some of them rapidly, some slowly, but all quite completely; five or six made remarkable improvement. Of the remaining five cases, only three, and these of doubtful diagnosis, showed no improvement.

"Lundvall's patients were not selected from the very early or favorable cases, but were those in whom he had been able to follow out a long series of observations on the changing blood picture. . . . His modest report certainly commands us to investigate in our crowded institutions a method which has proved successful in 40 per cent. of a most unpromising series of confirmed patients."

WHAT A GERMAN CHEMIST LEARNED IN AMERICA

ON HIS RETURN from attending the International Congress of Chemistry held recently in this country, a German chemist, Dr. B. Rassow, delivered before the German Chemical Society in Breslau an interesting descriptive and critical address, afterward printed in the *Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie*, and now translated in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (Easton, Pa.). It is Dr. Rassow's opinion that of all industrial countries in the world the United States is at present of the greatest interest to Germans. The conditions under which technical work and manufacturing are carried on by us are, he thinks, in some respects very similar to German conditions, altho in others very different. He says:

"It is hardly possible to imagine a greater difference than we find between the activity of the German manufacturer, who can hardly move, in our old and densely populated country, without being hampered by police ordinances and by the rights of his neighbors—who is forced by the State to care for his employees on a large scale, even in times during which the employee is of no further use to him—and, on the other hand, the American manufacturer, unrestricted by all such considerations and fetters.

"But the great similarity between American industry and our own is doubtless caused, in part, by the fact that our industry is in reality just as young as that of the United States. The modest beginnings of factories, which came into existence in some of the German States two hundred years ago or more, are only insignificant germs of the mighty development of German industry, which has really been established for only about one hundred years."

A leading characteristic of Americans, Dr. Rassow thinks, is that we possess a profound respect for thorough work, and that it is comparatively easy to persuade our capitalists to furnish the means for a new industry, provided the man who makes the proposition impresses them by knowledge or ability. He goes on:

"It is in accord with the democratic way of thinking which dominates a wide class of Americans that the donor of the money does not ask about the descent or training of the engineer who unfolds a daring plan to him. As soon as he has obtained confidence in the practicability of the idea, he furnishes the money, and the new bridge, tunnel, or factory is built on a gigantic scale. Moreover, he is aided by the fact that land for purposes of construction is, as a rule, to be obtained cheaply, and at the same time in locations favorable to transportation. If there is no lake or river in the neighborhood, the nearest railroad company is easily prevailed upon to construct connecting branches. This shows how helpful private railroad systems may be toward industry. Fear of competition and lack of bureaucratic interference really work wonders.

"What stimulates the enterprise of American capitalists and industrialists to such activity is the constantly growing capacity of the American market. Not only the number of inhabitants, but also the need for products of a refined civilization are increasing so rapidly that the American market can generally dispose of colossal quantities of new products with ease. That

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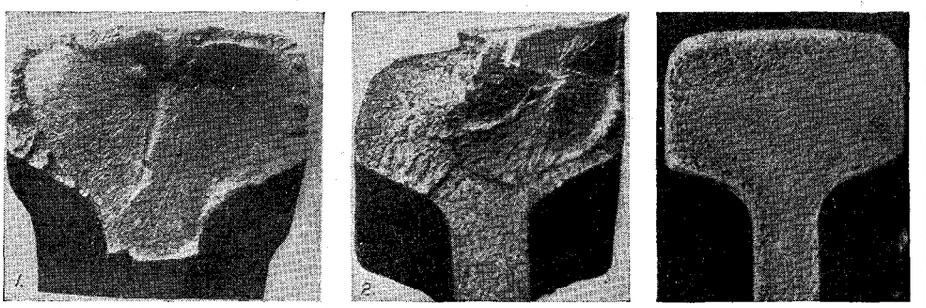
this does not always happen without severe crises is known to all of you."

The cordial relations between superintendents and workmen of the better class in American factories struck Dr. Rassow as very characteristic. It surprized him, he tells us, to see how cordially chief engineers associated with foremen, and how young engineers with a university education worked at the vise and in the machine-shop—not only during apprenticeship, but also later on. He says:



Illustrations from "The Railway Age Gazette," Chicago.

(1) Austrian rail with internal transverse crack or fissure (Dormus). (2) Austrian rail with internal transverse crack or fissure (Dormus). (3) Austrian rail in which the above defects developed.

AUSTRIAN RAIL THAT FAILED.

"I do not want to represent the manual labor of one of these engineers, so educated, as ideal; it is certain that the abilities of a scientifically trained engineer can be used to better advantage. I have mentioned this only because in my opinion it explains many phases of the development of American industry; young chemists and engineers in most American factories are under no different form of contract than laborers. They are engaged on terms of short notice, there is neither a pension nor a sick-benefit system, and he who would progress must impress his superintendent favorably, or change his position. In the difficult labor conditions from which American industry suffers, the expert handling of the workmen is among the most important duties of the plant manager.

"As a result of the heavy expenses which the American States incur for education in the public elementary schools, the average education of the second generation of workmen is quite high in grade. Consequently the members of this generation no longer go to the factories as manual laborers. Since the skill of Americans in the construction of machinery has not yet succeeded in replacing all hand-work by machine-work, American manufacturers are forced to employ workmen making lower demands, and hence the working class is of a really alarming polyglot nature. I saw rules for the workmen in a zinc-factory in Illinois posted in seven different languages—English, German, Italian, Greek, Russian, Polish, and Ruthenian. You can imagine the difficulty of favorable cooperation with such a mixed body of men. . . . . .

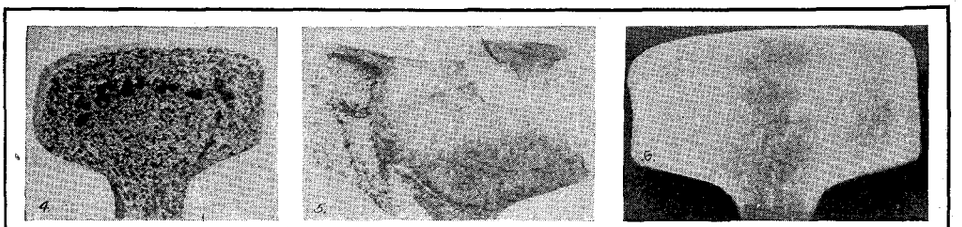
"We can not truthfully say that the workman in America is essentially better off than here. Certainly, in some of the large cities of the Union, more opportunities are given him to own his home, and to become more independent than in Europe. But so far as the factory-owner is concerned, he is regarded after all only as so much horse-power, which is paid for so long as it works and is then pitilessly cast aside. In America there are no welfare provisions of any kind for workmen, such as there are in Germany. Altho the wages are much higher than with us, many of the necessities of life are so much more expensive that it is difficult for even an economical workman to provide for illness and old age. If the living and working conditions of New York City and Chicago are observed, the conclusion is reached that our factory workmen enjoy, on the average, better living conditions than the American workmen."

WHY RAILS BREAK

MORE ACCIDENTS due to broken rails have happened during the past few years than ever before, and this fact has caused a bitter controversy between the railroads and the steel-men, the former asserting that the steel-mills have been putting out an inferior product, and the latter retorting that the roads have been running too heavy trains at too high a speed. Writing in *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago, February 6) on "Internal Transverse Cracks and Fissures in Rails," Robert Job adduces evidence that seems to him to convict the manufacturers. He points out that the results of a thorough investigation in Austria a dozen years ago pointed to this same conclusion and showed also that, when a rail fails, its neighbors on both sides are generally sound, which would seem to indicate defects of manufacture rather than misuse. As he tells us:

"Internal transverse cracks or fissures in rails have been very carefully studied and discust throughout the United States in recent years, owing to the fact that the defects can not be detected in track until the rails in which they occur have become seriously weakened, and a failure may thus occur which can not be guarded against by even the most rigid system of track inspection. It has been clearly demonstrated that the cracks, or at least the majority of them, are not in the rails when rolled, since frequently they are found with clean, bright, unoxidized surfaces, entirely surrounded by unbroken metal. After the crack has grown large enough to extend to the surface, generally at the side of the rail, moisture is admitted and the surfaces of the crack then become discolored or oxidized.

"In some of the discussion which has taken place during the past few years it has been assumed that the internal transverse crack or fissure is a recent development in railroad practise caused by extreme modern conditions of traffic or by extreme variation in composition, as for instance, by extreme wheel pressures, or by high carbon content, or by a combination of both, and that the conditions of manufacture of the steel have little or no influence in the final formation of these defects. These statements do not accord with the results of carefully conducted investigations by the writer, and they are also at variance with the results of studies made in other countries.



(4) Austrian rails in which the above defects developed. etched showing unsound condition (Dormus). (5) Open-hearth American rail with internal transverse and longitudinal cracks, after a service of two months. (6) A polished section of the same rail showing longitudinal cracks.

LITTLE RIFTS THAT MAY MEAN DISASTER.

"What is now termed an 'internal transverse crack' or 'fissure' in rails, was carefully investigated in Austria before the beginning of the present century, and some of the results of the study were published by Anton Ritter von Dormus, at Vienna, in 1901. In order that Professor Dormus' studies may be better known in America, we take the liberty of reproducing several of his illustrations. . . . . .

"Thorough study was made to determine the cause of the defects, and Professor Dormus found that they were present in

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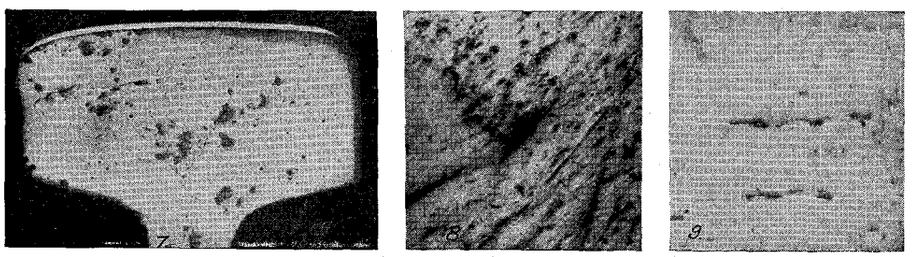
rails in which the steel was unsound, as shown in his etchings, and he reached the conclusion that the defects developed in service when iron oxid, sulfur, or other foreign matter was present in excess. He states that they are a result of defective manufacture and that there is no reason to suppose that they originated through too heavy train-loads, as long as the steel was sound."

The Austrian professor also decided that in some cases the defects were formed while the steel was still hot, since he found



(7) The same rail, polished and etched, showing unsoundness. (8) A transverse section of the same rail, magnified 50 diameters. (9) A longitudinal section of the same rail, magnified 50 diameters.

HIDDEN FLAWS THAT ARE SOMETIMES FOUND TOO LATE.

that some of the spots entirely surrounded by unbroken metal were oxidized. He states that in these defective rails the number of cracks is sometimes very large, as many as forty-two having been found in a rail about 20 feet long.

American rail-manufacture enters the discussion when Professor Dormus says he has never seen these defects in rails made from open-hearth steel, and writes that their occurrence in this country in steel made by that process is simply a proof that the rails in which the cracks developed were not properly manufactured. In view of Professor Dormus's standing in metallurgical circles abroad, Mr. Job determined to test several rails adjoining ones which had failed in service and had shown the internal transverse cracks, and he did so, but "without finding a single indication of the defects." He proceeds:

"The results . . . proved that track or traffic conditions were not the prime cause of the growth of the cracks, particularly since we found that they did not appear upon the lighter sections of rails which had been in service under the same conditions in some cases for years, and the inference was clear that the difference in the service value of the rails was simply a result of difference in the quality of the steel, as was the case in Austria. These conclusions have been fully confirmed by critical comparative study of rails which have contained these defects, and of those which under the same condition of traffic did not contain them. The difference in service simply means that the rails which failed contained defects of manufacture. . .

"Sufficient care [should] be exercised by the mills to guard against the defective condition—the unsoundness or the brittleness—which is liable to result in failure in service, and it should also be the constant effort of every mill to make the supervision, inspection, and test of its output sufficiently thorough to detect and to reject the material which is defective and unserviceable. Inspection and supervision of this character and effectiveness should be undertaken by every mill as a necessary safeguard of the good name of its product, apart from considerations of service, and it is equally important that steps should also be taken by it to be on the watch for and to eradicate the slightest disposition upon the part of any member of its force—such as payment upon a tonnage accepted basis tends to generate—to secure the acceptance of the greatest possible percentage of output without regard to the quality of the steel, or the likelihood of safe and efficient service."

A NEW TRANSPARENT FABRIC

MOST transparent substances are more or less glassy; they are brittle, or at least not completely flexible. A thin sheet of strong, pliable fabric that is transparent is a novelty. Such, apparently, is "cellophane"—a new product described by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris). This substance is a sodium compound, apparently allied to the so-called "water-glasses," but it also contains cellulose, the characteristic element of all vegetable tissues. Hence it has the properties of a flexible fabric and is at the same time transparent. Says the writer of the descriptive notice to which we have alluded above:

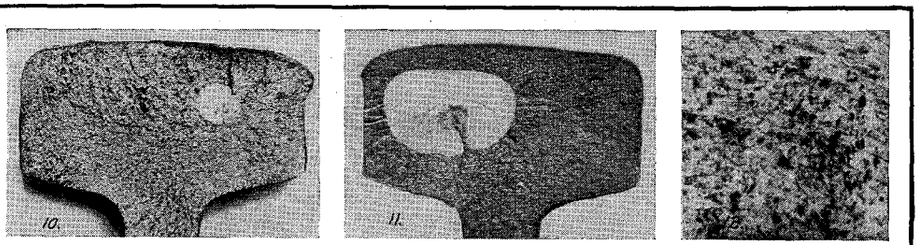
"Cellophane is a new product whose properties are such that it ought, in the near future, to replace celluloid and gelatin in many of their applications. It is a cellulosic xanthate of sodium, which looks like a sheet of paper, but of paper that is as transparent as glass, very tough, insoluble in water, impermeable to greasy substances, unattackable by ethers, alcohols, and alkalies. Biophane has the same qualities, but is thicker; it is to cellophane what cardboard is to paper, and it costs less, weight for weight.

"Owing to these many good qualities, these new products seem destined to a brilliant future of usefulness in many branches of industry. Already they are much used in perfumery and medicine.

"Perfumery uses cellophane as a wrapping for its different products, and biophane serves in the manufacture of transparent boxes that, while they are as strong as the ordinary kind, allow the bottle, or bread, or soap that they contain to be seen from the outside. Compressible tubes may also be made of it instead of the more expensive tin.

"Medicine employs cellophane in numerous ways, owing to its valuable quality of being easily sterilized, either by steam, which it will stand up to 150° C., or by boiling water, alcohol, hydrogen dioxid, formol or lysol.

"It may, for instance, be placed directly in contact with wounds, enabling the progress of cicatrization to be viewed by transparence. Pomades, salicylate of methyl, or chloroform do not attack it, and it replaces gummed taffeta to advantage. Its use in surgery is indicated for direct dressings after an operation; it is supple, strong, inalterable, preserves moisture well, and is cheap.



(10) Bessemer steel rail showing "embryo" internal transverse crack. (11) Open-hearth steel rail showing development of internal transverse crack. (12) Open-hearth American rail—magnified 50 diameters—in which internal defects developed after a few months' service, showing porous, dirty steel.

CONDITIONS THAT CALL FOR REMEDY.

"Finally, it is very serviceable in the preservation of objects wrapt in it, particularly dressings. Sterilization is effected in the autoclave at 145°, and the enclosed object, thus sterilized, remains perfectly sterile, owing to the peculiar properties of the cellophane.

"Doubtless many other branches of industry, in this and other countries, will find still wider applications of this product, endowed with such remarkable qualities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

"PARSIFAL'S" EFFECT ON EUROPE

"PARSIFAL" comes late to its general European audience, because, unlike in America, it was saved for Baireuth by its copyright restriction. Coming late, however, is not coming as a virgin novelty. It comes like a classic with its accumulated train of commentaries. And it comes to a very sophisticated public, who are not put off by its flauntings of mystical significance. *Parsifal* may work out for himself a gospel of chastity and celibacy, but he doesn't persuade his modern audience that this is the whole duty of man. If *The Westminster Gazette* (London) is to be taken as typical of the critical reception the belated opera gets in London and elsewhere, it is only on the score of its music that tolerance will be awarded at all. One might spend a lifetime, it observes, "in reading all that has been written about this amazing creation, tho it would not, perhaps, be a very profitable occupation." To this end comes the work of the philosophers and moralists who have argued over the morals of the work, and the students of folk-lore and mythology who have traced with infinite ingenuity the widely varying sources, Buddhist, Christian, Celtic, Scandinavian, and other from which Wagner derived his strangely composite story. The critic of *The Westminster* settles back comfortably from the sight of such a task:

WAITING IN THE COLD FOR "PARSIFAL."

The line of "pitites" began forming at 4 o'clock in the morning for London's first performance.

"Happily, however, it is not necessary to study the work to this extent in order to understand it and enjoy it. 'Parsifal' is, indeed, a creation which appeals more to the feelings than to the intellect, and to an extent the less closely it is examined the more potently is it likely to appeal. In other words, this gospel of ascetism and adoration, of renunciation and redemption, of sinful humanity regenerated by the agency of a guileless youth, 'by pity enlightened, a blameless fool,' will not withstand very close scrutiny and analysis. It is altogether too mystical and transcendental in its character, too much an affair of words and phrases, too remote from the realities of existence, even so far as its abstractions can be reduced to intelligible terms, to make much appeal to human beings of to-day. Chastity and celibacy do not sum up, according to our modern notions, the whole duty of man.

"Neither is it possible, regarding the work as a drama pure and simple, to conjure up much admiration for such a colorless and mawkish character as the hero, to enter very keenly into the sufferings of *Amfortas*, or to believe very firmly in such essentially theatrical personages as the wicked *Klingsor* and that 'Weltdämonisches Weib,' the siren *Kundry*—removed still further as these are from the plane of every-day humanity by the supernatural attributes attached to them. Strange that such a mighty dramatist as Wagner should never have realized a truth so obvious as that precisely in so far as the operations of the ordinary laws of nature and motives of human conduct are suspended must the interest of the resulting drama be lessened for the average spectator. Yet from the first he committed this error of weakening the force and interest of his stories by the introduction of these superterrestrial agencies and devices, such as the curse in the 'Dutchman,' the love-philter in 'Tristan,' and all the fabulous machinery of 'The Ring,' belonging to the infancy of belief; and 'Parsifal' supplies yet another instance.

"Yet such was the master's magic that he compels us to take seriously even his wildest imaginings while we are beneath his spell, and so 'Parsifal' may be enjoyed like the rest, even by those least imprest by its ethics and least convinced by its action, by reason of its overpowering appeal to the senses alone—for its pictorial beauties and its wondrous music."

It must be a tribute to the great power of the music that produces such a temper in the audience as the London *Times* analyzes:

"The different atmosphere of the opera-house on Wagner nights is due to that powerful but yet unanalyzed influence, the spirit of the crowd. One who was sensitive to that influence could almost tell what kind of opera was to be played from a mere glance round the house before the curtain rose. At a performance of 'Parsifal' that influence is exceptionally strong. More than usual it works through the eye, for the dress of the audience is of a pronounced soberness. There are no tiaras, scarcely a jewel or a plume in the hair of the ladies; very many of the dresses are black, not a few are white, hardly one is of any strong color. And the spirit exprest by the clothes is breathed far more strongly by the demeanor of the audience."

But when we turn to Futurism, Mr. Marinetti, the high priest of that cult, condemns "Parsifal" in the same breath with his condemnation of tango teas, to which "all the little vulgar people of the world go." He pays his respects to the tango by seeing in it "the last demoniacal efforts of a decadent romanticism and moral paralysis." But if the tango is wicked, he declares in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "Parsifal" is worse. "It inoculates one with an incurable musical neurasthenia." His diatribe, together with the cartoon from *La Rire* reproduced on a following page, shows Paris in a more frivolous frame of mind than London before the Wagner masterpiece. We read:

"How can we help being annoyed by 'Parsifal,' with its fearful strains and its inundations of musical tears? 'Parsifal' consists really in a systematic depreciation of life. It is a compounded creation of sadness and despair. There are in it melodies and strains which are more or less sickening. There is exprest there the bad digestion and heavy breathing which we find in old maids of forty years and the complaints of old priests who are afflicted with bad digestion. Whether the remorse exprest in this drama is sold wholesale or retail, it is full of the stuff that is produced by the elegance of snobs. Want of blood, want of strength, hysteria, anemia, and chlorosis are the notes of this drama. Genuflection, stupidity, and the destruction of manhood are to be seen as its prevailing tones. The ridiculous roar of musical notes like the cries of those conquered and wounded, the bursting out of all wild voices, intoxicated and absolutely worn out by the utterance of the bitter *leit motif*, the tears and the false pearls of Mary Magdalene in her slovenly dress, the drowsy sleep of the knights of the Holy Grail, the ridiculous satanism of *Kundry*, all here find an utterance of confusion."

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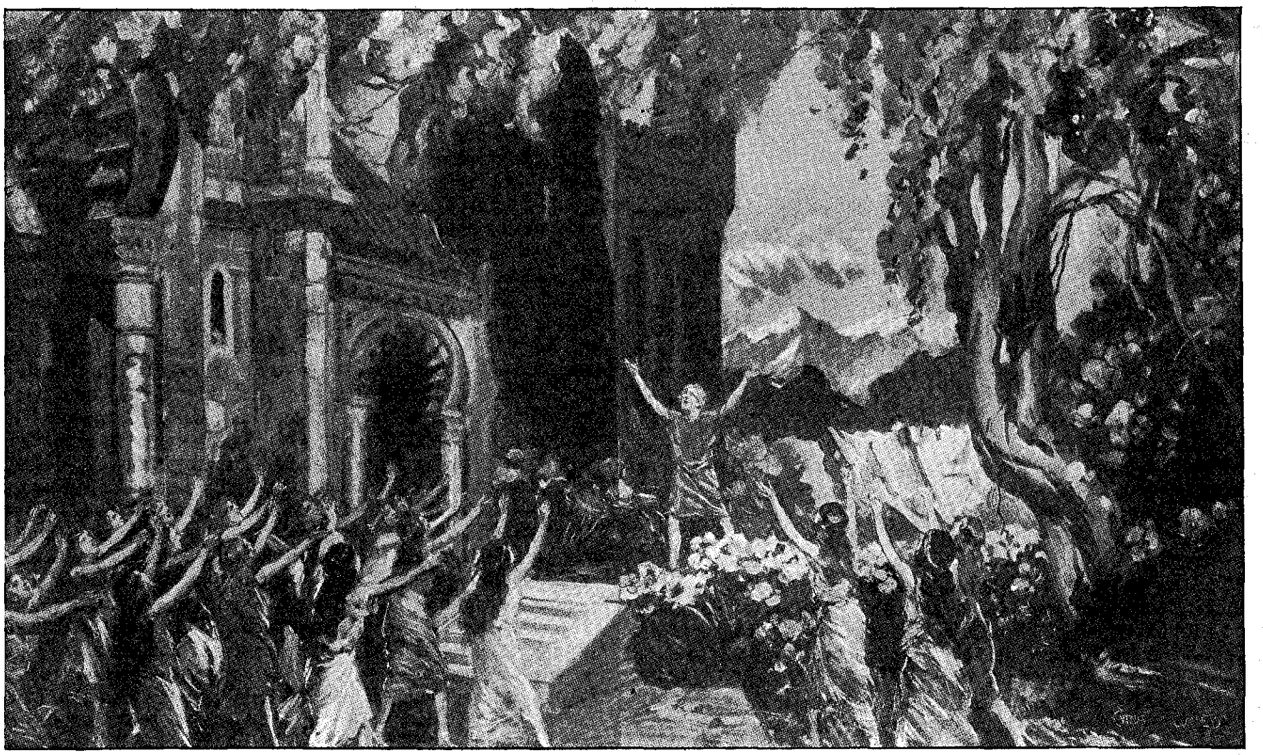

THE FLOWER-MAIDENS' WELCOME TO "PARSIFAL."

This spirited picture represents either the way the English production of the Wagner opera is to be seen on the stage of Covent Garden or the psychological effect of it upon the artist of *The Illustrated London News*.

THE OLD MEN OF LITERATURE

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE shivers a splendid lance against the breastplate of those dreary scientists and philosophers who, as he says, "take a pleasure in depressing their fellow men by the promulgation of startling theories of disappointment." He cites Dr. Osler, among others, for having "some five years ago gained no little notoriety by the profound discouragement which he brought to men over forty." The newspapers which love a startling theory reiterated the cynical declaration that when one has passed that age "he might as well, for 'all the uses of this world' be dead and buried." Your man of sixty—so went the cry—"was as much a mummy as tho he had lain in an Egyptian pyramid for two thousand years." Mr. Le Gallienne shows in the March *Munsey's* that for literature, at least, nothing could be further wrong than the idea that the world's best books are the product of youth. "The fact that certain young poets have died premature dramatic deaths has established a certain picturesque convention amounting almost to a superstition, which limits the production of poetry, particularly lyric poetry, to youth and early manhood." Mr. Le Gallienne confutes the theory first and most emphatically by the recent publication of a volume of verse that the critics acclaim to possess all his early lyrical felicity; next by showing that "comparatively little of the world's great poetry, or the world's great literature generally, has been written by what romance would call young men, that is, by men under forty." With a few such body-blows as these Mr. Le Gallienne begins:

"Opening at random any good anthology of lyrical poetry, you will find this:

All the breath and the bloom of the year in the bag of one bee:
All the wonder and wealth of the mine in the heart of one gem:
In the core of one pearl all the shade and the shine of the sea:
Breath and bloom, shade and shine—wonder, wealth, and—how far above them—
Truth that's brighter than gem,
Trust that's purer than pearl—
Brightest truth, purest trust in the universe—
All were for me
In the kiss of one girl.

"This poem, as, of course, is well known, appeared for the first time in Robert Browning's last volume, 'Asolando,' published on the day of his death, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Nor was it any exception in his record, which, when his purely philosophical and crabbed and whimsical poems are left to dry-as-dusts, will be acknowledged more and more to be that of one of the greatest of English lyric poets.

"Tennyson's position as a lyric poet, great as it was from the beginning, would hardly be as secure as it is if, in his eighty-first year, he had not written 'Crossing the Bar.'

"Swinburne's greatest poem, that in which all his powers were combined in the fullest mastery, was 'Tristram of Lyonesse,' and that was not published till he was well into middle age."

When one comes to put such a whimsical, wrong-headed theory as that of Dr. Osler's to the test of biography, continues Mr. Le Gallienne (who is 48), "the contradiction between theory and fact is so amazing that one wonders how any one ever had the courage to announce as a truth a fallacy which any schoolboy could explode." For—

"The perpetual creative youth of such 'old' men as Æschylus, Socrates, Petrarch, Erasmus, Châteaubriand, La Fontaine, Voltaire, Goethe, Swift, Dr. Johnson, Defoe, Landor, Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, Wordsworth, Moore, Lamartine, Béranger, Hugo, Littré, Grimm, Michelet, Von Ranke, Max Müller, Carlyle, Froude, Hallam, Mommsen, Bancroft, Parkman, Washington Irving, Lowell, Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Whitman, Holmes, Charles Reade, Meredith, Morris, Tolstoy, Björnson, Ibsen, Mark Twain—to make a motley collection of the names of men, not one of whom died before his seventieth birthday, and many of whom neared, while some passed, their eightieth—the perpetual youth, I say, of such 'old' men comes nearer to a proof of human immortality than any of the data collected by the Psychical Research Society. And I may surely add W. D. Howells to the list."

Something may be granted the Oslerites on the score of the lyric poets, but "the cases in which great novels or dramas or the great architectural poems or the great works of philosophy,

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humor, or history, necessitating the imaginative grasp and understanding of experience, and filled with 'the still, sad music of humanity,' have been written by any man or woman till well after their fortieth year are so exceptional as merely to prove the rule that the literary masterpiece—with occasional exceptions in lyric poetry—is usually the work of well-advanced maturity."

"Take, for example, the long life of Ibsen, marked through its whole length with the production of plays, each one of which set Europe thinking. Yet because the earliest impact of his originality upon a startled public opinion was made by 'Ghosts' and 'A Doll's House' (that even not having been written till he was fifty-one), less attention is paid to 'When We Dead Awaken,' written in his seventy-seventh year—a play which, coming from one whose career had been a somewhat cynical denial of the emotions, was a swan-song of perhaps even greater importance than Goethe's second part of 'Faust,' published in his eightieth year, and proclaiming in a far nobler fashion the all-importance of love as the last word of human wisdom. For any old man of eighty so to conclude the whole matter would be indeed a portent of great significance, but for Ibsen to do so was a document in optimism the value of which can hardly be overestimated.

"To take one or two other random instances of the partiality of fame: De Quincey was an excellent writer till he laid down his pen at seventy-four, yet we only hear of his 'Confessions of an Opium-Eater,' written when he was thirty-six; as we forget that Izaak Walton wrote one of the best of his incomparable 'Lives,' that of Bishop Sanderson, when he was close on ninety, because he wrote 'The Compleat Angler,' so many years before. Similarly to return to our own times, for a thousand that know Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' scarce one has heard of his incomparably greater 'The Return of the Native'; and, again, Meredith, in his last years, wrote novels and poems of greater philosophic importance to humanity than the earlier books by which he is better known, as William Morris is known for his 'Earthly Paradise' and hardly at all for the infinitely finer prose romances written in the splendid sunset of his life. . . . . .

"The three great dramatic poets of Greece, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, were all marvelous old men of whose triumphant creativeness from a laureled youth to an age equally laureled we possess but wonderful fragments.

"Æschylus, says tradition, had seventy plays to his credit, of which we have, alas, but seven. Of the great Latin poets, if Vergil died comparatively young, a poet whose output is perhaps closer to the common heart of mankind, Horace went on polishing his verse into immortality into a comfortable age, verse that no young man could ever write. Tho Dante's youth gave us the exquisite almond-blossom of the 'Vita Nuova,' it took him all his grim remaining years, till his death at fifty-six, to plant for us the cypress groves of the 'Inferno,' and Petrarch was still singing of Laura at seventy. Ronsard, writing his first famous odes at twenty-six, sang still more unforgetably just before his death at sixty-one.

"Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' were the work of a man of fifty. Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' was written between his fortieth and forty-fourth year. Some of Shakespeare's plays—'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' 'Othello,' and 'King Lear'—were written between his thirty-sixth and forty-fourth years, but 'The Tempest,' surely no less full of his aerie magic, remained to be written by the man of fifty. Milton, of course, would still have been a supreme lyric poet had he died after writing 'Lycidas,' yet the world had naturally to wait for his 'Paradise Lost' till his fifty-ninth year—for such poems come only out of that wine-press of bitter sorrow and tragic vision which the young, in spite of all their musical elegiacs, have not had time to tread.

"Pope—tho he, as Mrs. Browning said of him, was 'sexagenary at sixteen'—did not write his 'Essay on Man' till he was forty-six. Wordsworth's most entertaining period was, undoubtedly, in the early years of the 'Lyrical Ballads,' yet the true Wordsworthian, in spite of Byron's famous witticism, does not find his 'Excursion' (written at forty-four) half as 'dreary' and 'weary' as the majority of his lordship's own poems, and knows where to find poetry, in spite of his long-windedness, in all he wrote even up to his eightieth year.

"Coleridge, that great and magical poet, belongs to that class of genius whose best work being done in youth or early manhood is really nothing to the point, inasmuch as they either robbed their maturity of effectiveness by wilfully destroying their faculties by various forms of dissipation, or were cut off—like that 'Apollo's branch' of Marlowe, that 'might have grown full straight'—by early death. Of the latter, such poets as Byron, Burns, Shelley, and Keats, there is no reason at all to suppose that they had reached their zenith. Had they lived they would probably have produced still greater poetry and swelled the ranks of their illustrious elders. Yet, in spite of all the ravages of opium, Coleridge was able in his later years to give to philosophy what was lost to poetry, and if another 'Ancient Mariner' or 'Kubla Khan' was beyond his power, he gave us his 'Aids to Reflection' at fifty-two, and through his reported talk till his death at sixty-two has remained one of the most subtly influential of modern minds.

"Of other poets that the world most easily thinks of, Tennyson and Browning have already been referred to, as also the immortal old age of Goethe. To these may be added the cheering records of Béranger, seventy-seven, and Longfellow, seventy-five, both full of song till the end, the two poets, with the single exception of Burns, whose poems are vitally in the hearts and on the lips of that wide world of simple workers which one still sometimes hears referred to as 'the common people.' The wonderful youth that produced his 'Thanatopsis' at nineteen was surely matched by that continued literary activity of Bryant which did not cease till his death at eighty-four. Tom Hood died at fifty-six, but it was, one might say, with 'The Bridge of Sighs' and 'The Song of the Shirt' upon his lips—two poems that may be called poems of humanity if any poems can. . . . . .

"The 'Dialogs' of Plato, the 'Novum Organum' of Bacon, Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason' could not have been created by the most precocious of young men. The histories of Tacitus, Gibbon, Grote and Carlyle, Prescott and Parkman are equally beyond the reach of youth. No young man ever wrote a tragedy like 'The Agamemnon' or a comedy like 'La Malade Imaginaire.' It was not youth that gave us the 'Gargantua' of Rabelais or the essays of Montaigne, nor did 'Don Quixote' spring from the insouciant fancy of inexperience. Victor Hugo was sixty when he wrote perhaps the world's greatest novel, 'Les Misérables.' Balzac died at sixty-one, still at work on the great unfinished cathedral of 'The Human Comedy'; and, comparatively young as were the men who gave us 'Tom Jones,' 'The Waverley Novels,' 'David Copperfield,' and 'Vanity Fair,' they had all arrived at that period when one's dreams are put to the test of time."

JOURNALISM NO "POOR RELATION"—The journalist may hold his head a trifle higher since Mr. Augustine Birrell, in a response to a toast the other day, declared his product was no "poor relation" to literature. Others besides him seem disposed to tear off the plumes with which the litterateur has been disposed to brush the face of his humbler brother. Thus Mr. Charles Whibley writes in the London *Daily Mail:*

"On the one hand, because a work is paged consecutively from 1 to 300 and has a binding of cloth or calf all its own, it is not necessarily entitled to a word of respect. Unhappily it is true that the most of books are no books at all. . . . On the other, a brief article, hidden away in a review or newspaper, may possess the very qualities of truth and sincerity which belong to literature, and will be remembered when most of the ponderous volumes cumbering the shelves of our libraries are buried in a dusty neglect.

"If shape and form do not decide the fate of printed matter, still less is it saved from forgetfulness by the pomposity of its theme. No subject need be too high, no subject can be too low to prove the skill of a master. It was said with perfect truth of Swift that he could write well about a broomstick, and assuredly he handled the English language with an equal zest whether he weighed modern books against ancient in the scale of criticism or sent his *Gulliver* upon an imaginary voyage. And not merely the critics but the writers themselves have failed to distinguish between good and bad. Boccaccio clung with pride to his Latin treatise on the genealogy of the gods, and thought lightly enough of those idle tales which will be read to the end of time wherever men laugh and women love.

"Truly the chances of literature can not be foreseen by human eyes. The books without which the library of an old-fashioned gentleman was said to be incomplete are rapidly finding their way to the twopenny box. And then a copy of verses thrust into the corner of a Californian paper makes the circuit of the world in a flash, receives the honor of a general parody, and finds itself secure of immortality. 'The Heathen Chinee' may have been a piece of journalism. It will outlive many a score of false, inopportune epics."

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AN "ALL RED" THEATER

OF COURSE "all red" is only another name for the British Empire, and its application to the theater is an anticipation of a day when "theatrical companies shall travel from England to Canada, from Canada to Australia, from Australia to South Africa, and so home again." This is a scheme being promoted by Mr. Carl Leyel, the first stages of which are already under way in the Canadian tours of certain English companies. The London *Outlook* views the scheme with enthusiasm, thinking that making her "colonial cousins conversant with the progress of British thought and with the trend of British sympathies" will do more to cement a lasting union between the colonies and the Motherland than "all the speeches ever made in Parliament or the occasional visits to their shores of royal personages." It will be noted that the plan ignores India, where native prejudices—as was recently urged against the visit of Miss Maud Allan with her "undraped" dances—are likely to prove too difficult to effect amalgamation. To the American the scheme is interesting because it aims to loosen the influence already gained in our northern neighbor's country by American traveling companies. the *Outlook* article written by J. E. Harold Terry begins with a consideration of this very phase:

"Our Canadian cousins will perhaps pardon us if we have remarked that in their ideas, their manners, and their sympathies they show a tendency to incline more toward an American standard than toward a British. The fault of this—if it be a fault—is not theirs. Until quite recently no English literature could enter the country except at a prohibitive price. As a natural corollary of this circumstance American novels and magazines have been widely bought and circulated throughout Canada, with the inevitable consequence that the American point of view has been imprest upon the minds of the younger generation, to the detriment of the British or Imperial point of view. The lessening of the stamp-duty upon magazines imported into the Colony from the mother country has done something to counteract this influence; but there remains an influence even more dominant still. The Canadian theater is completely dependent upon American agencies for its supplies. Even the English companies that occasionally visit the Dominion travel under the auspices of an American agency; and even so they seldom go farther afield than Montreal and Toronto. Should an English company score a big success in the United States it is not permitted to cross the border; so that, if American predilections may be taken as any criterion of dramatic efficiency, Canadian playhouses, when they do get English companies, get only the second best. During the past twenty years but one play by Sir Arthur Pinero and one by Sir James Barrie have been seen in Canada. For the greater portion of every year, therefore, the Canadian theater is at the mercy of the American playwright and the American actor, and it is not to be wondered at that many a young Canadian models his conduct, his manners, and his ideas upon the American pattern. Occasionally the sentiments of an American play are violently anti-British. It is then that the menace to Imperial progress becomes very real and very urgent. The danger is recognized fully by thinking men and women throughout the Dominion, and this recognition has had much to do with the enthusiasm which the proposal to establish a British theater in Canada has evoked in them. When Mr. Carl Leyel (who, with Mr. William Holles, is the promoter of the enterprise) traveled through Canada recently to lay his ideas before its leading men, he was accorded a triumphal progress, and the concrete result of his endeavor has been the establishment of the British Canadian Theater Organization Society. This organization has its headquarters in Montreal and local branches in every city and town of consequence throughout Canada. It serves the public and the theatrical manager in equal degree—the former by giving it the power to secure the appearance of such plays and actors as it especially desires to see, the latter by guaranteeing to him a profitable and successful tour. The first great English actor to visit the Dominion under the auspices of the society is Mr. Martin Harvey. He is in Canada now. Mr. Laurence Irving will follow him very shortly, and it is hoped to have a dozen English companies touring the country before the end of 1914."

HOW THEY SEE "PARSIFAL" IN PARIS.

"Was I there? Do you think I would go on a free pass? We paid ten louis for our seats."
"But then. . . . What of 'Parsifal'?"
"My gown was a great success!"
"And—'Parsifal'?"
"We came too late for the first act and, as we were not allowed to enter, we dined until the second act came on—."
"Yes—and 'Parsifal'?"
"Saint Tango dined with us. He was very brilliant, my dear, and we did not rise from the table till two in the morning."
"And 'Parsifal'?"
"Really beautiful—but somewhat tiresome."

—*La Rire* (Paris).

The projectors of this scheme look to other results besides the counteracting of American influences:

"Amusement, qua amusement, is a necessity of colonization, and the more remote districts of Canada are very badly served in this respect. Especially does this apply in the Western provinces, where the life of the colonist is very strenuous and amazingly lonely. Very occasionally a company of American 'vaudeville' performers will come within reach—which is to say within fifty miles or more—of his farm; but the entertainment which they have to offer is of so sorry a description that it does not make worth while the lengthy journey necessary to see them. It is the intention of the society to remedy this condition of things. The companies sent out from England will visit every center from Halifax to Vancouver and back again, and so will bring the exile into closer touch with the old country than ever before has been considered possible.

"At the moment Canada has no national theater whatsoever. To create one for her will be one of the main objects of the society. There is plenty of raw material in the Dominion from which may be molded actors and actresses of renown. There are to-day prominent players of Canadian parentage; but they have had to emigrate to England or to the United States before they have been able to find scope for their talent. Their own country has had no opportunity to offer them. It will be some time, of course, before anything approaching to a national theater can be established. A start will be made by the formation of stock companies into which the young Canadian actor will be received, and in which he will be schooled, until eventually the Dominion will possess its own drama and will need no longer to rely entirely upon the mother country and the States for its supplies."

Canada is proving a haven for several rejected actors of British origin, who first essayed "the States," but Cyril Maude, after a preliminary dash in Canada, plays "Grumpy" the entire season to New York.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

DESPAIR OF OUR EFFORTS TO END VICE

MR. BRAND WHITLOCK, who, as mayor of Toledo, has been a first-hand observer of some of the most trying municipal problems of modern times, confesses that he doesn't know what to do about the white-slave problem. He is about the first to own up in that way, and he does it after having looked into all the recent panaceas that have promised the speedy abolition of this age-long evil. His belief is that "all that has been done about it has been much worse in its effect than if we had never done anything." If it were all left to him, the first thing he would do, he declares, would be to "repeal all the criminal laws on the subject, beginning with that most savage enactment the puritan conscience ever devised, namely, the law declaring certain children 'illegitimate,' a piece of stupid brutality and cruelty that would make a gorilla blush with shame if it were even suggested in the African jungle." The police are not the people, he thinks, who should be directed to end the social evil by methods of suppression—the only ones within their province. Neither does he take any stock in "the cock-sure persons who would solve the problem off-hand by issuing a general order to the police." They are the people who have had the upper hand in Chicago and Atlanta. In the former place "the result of the order has been to scatter the prostitutes over a wide territory and to transfer the sale of liquor carried on heretofore in houses to the nearby saloon-keepers, and to flats and residential sections, but it is an open question whether it has resulted in the lessening of either of the two evils of prostitution and drink." A member of the Vice Commission of Atlanta, where the objectionable resorts were all closed, told Mr. Whitlock, he avers, that there the vice has spread all over the town. Mr. Whitlock, whose article appears simultaneously in *The Forum* (New York) and *The English Review* (London), points out that the regulation and segregation systems tried in European cities have not diminished the extent of the evil. In fact, "nothing that mankind has ever tried has been of the slightest avail." He seems to have small patience with the work of vice commissions, which to him represent "the present recrudescence of that puritanism which never had its mind on anything else." As he writes:

"And now come the vice commissions with their pornographic reports, and no doubt feeling that they have to propose something after all the trouble they have gone to, when they have set forth in tabulated statistics what everybody in the world already knows, they repeat the old ineptitudes. That is, more law, more hounding by the police. The Chicago product is the classic and the model for all of these, and as the latest and loftiest triumph of the puritan mind in the realm of morals and of law, a triumph for which three centuries of innocence of nothing save humor alone could have prepared it, its own great masterpiece in morals is at once forbidden circulation in the mails because of its immorality!

"The Chicago report makes nearly a hundred specific recommendations, among them 'constant and persistent repression,' and eventually by way of a happy and original thought 'absolute annihilation of prostitution.' All unattended boys and girls must be sent home by the police at nine o'clock at night; there must be no seats in the public parks in the shade, search-lights must be installed in the parks to flash their rays here and there in the summer nights. And of course there must be a 'special morals police squad.' The Commission estimated that in Chicago, exclusive of the women in flats, rooms, hotels, and houses of assignation, there are prostitutes in houses of prostitution that receive visits daily from over 15,000 men, so that the task of the special morals police is to be rather difficult, if in their efforts at 'constant repression' and 'ultimate annihilation' they are expected to apprehend and conduct to police stations that number of men and their companions every day.

"These proposals are no doubt the expressions of despair in the face of so formidable a condition, like the *clichés* of all reformers with specific remedies; in their speeches, after an extensive examination of all the grounds of the subject and a perfectly valid indictment of the evils that are apparent to all, they come to the point where it is necessary to suggest remedies, and then fall back upon their familiar and facile generalities."

There should be obviously some remedy looked for from one who so drastically disapproves of all former efforts. These are Mr. Whitlock's proposals:

"Yes, the first thing to do is to repeal all the criminal laws on the subject. They do no good and, even when it is attempted to enforce them, the result is worse than futile. I myself, with my own eyes, in my own town have seen a magistrate fine a street-walker and then suspend the fine so that, as he explained to her in all judicial seriousness, she might go out and 'earn' enough money to come back and pay it! And not a person in the court room, so habituated and conventionalized are we all, ever cracked a smile or apparently saw anything out of the way—least of all the street-walker!

"This is the most trivial of instances. But it would not be enough simply to repeal these laws from the statute-books of the State; it will be necessary to accomplish the immensely more difficult task of repealing them from the human heart, where they were written long ago in anger, and hatred, and jealousy, and cruelty, and fear, that is, in the heat of all the baser passions. What I am trying to say is that the first step in any reasonable and effective reform is an entire change of attitude on the subject, and about the only good to be expected from the agitation about white slavery, with all its preposterous exaggerations and absurd sensationalism, is that it is perhaps making for a changed attitude, a new conception; if it will accomplish nothing more than to get the public mind—if there is a public mind, and not a mere public passion—to view the prostitute as a human being, very much like all the other human beings in the world, it will have been worth all it has cost in energy and emotion and credulity. If this sort of repeal can be made effective, if the prostitute can be assured of some chance in life outside the dead line which society so long ago drew for her, the first step will have been taken.

"This of course will mean a much larger task than merely lobbying a bill through the legislature. It will come only by the slowest and most difficult of processes and that hardest of all work in the world, *i.e.*, thinking.

"The next step possibly will be the erection of an equal standard of morals. And this can not be done by passing a law, or by turning in an alarm for the police. That means thinking too, and education, and evolution, and all the other slow and toilsome processes of which the off-hand reformers are so impatient. This equal standard will have to be raised first in each individual heart; after that it will become the attitude of the general mind.

"And then the commerce in vice will have to be stopt. I do not mean prohibited by penal laws. Policemen can not stop it, and policemen should have no more to do with it than firemen. In fact, much of the commerce has proceeded from the fact that its regulation has been entrusted to the police. It would be a subject for the fiscal laws. It is, I assume, known by most persons that the owners of the dilapidated tenements, in which for the most part prostitution is carried on, because of the 'risk' extort exorbitant rentals for them, and then, on the ground that they can rent them to no one of respectability, they hold them to be so worthless that they pay little if any taxes on them. Our present tax laws, of course, have the effect of rewarding the slothful, the lazy, and the idle, and of punishing the energetic and the enterprising producer in business, and it would be quite possible to revise the tax laws so that tenderloins would be economically impossible, because they would cease to be profitable.

"In the next place, or some place in the program, there should be some sort of competent and judicious sex education.

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I do not know just who would impart it, since no one as yet knows very much about it, but with the earnest, sincere, and devoted work that is being carried on all over the world by the scientific men and women who are studying eugenics and social hygiene, there is hope in this direction, even if it is probable that the world will not be saved by the new race of athletes that are scientifically to be bred, and may still have some use in its affairs for the minds of its cripples who in all times have contributed so much to its advancement."

Mr. Whitlock impresses the necessity of furthering the means of economic independence of women. The problem of evil needs to have applied to it "conceptions of economic influences, social influences, pathological influences, and other influences most of us know little or nothing about." Thus—

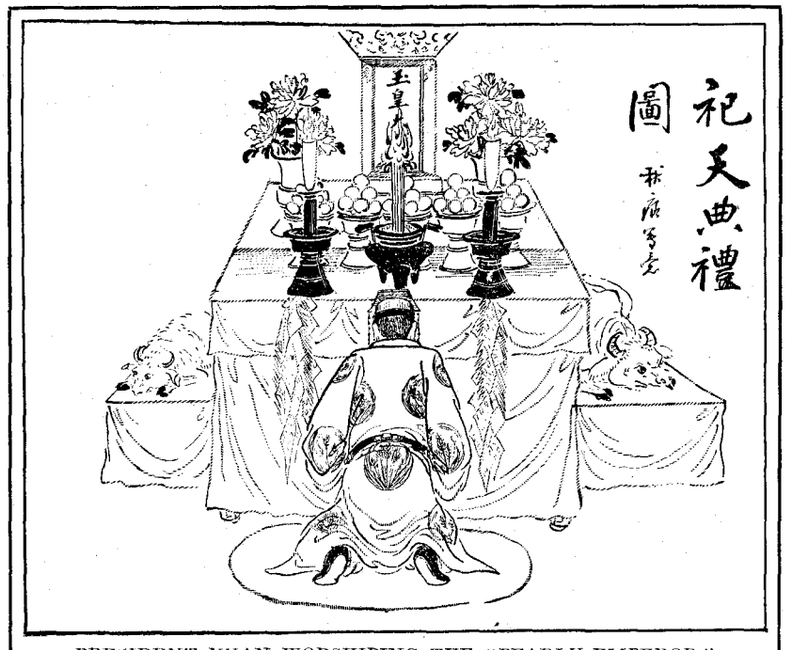
"We begin to see that a girl's wages, for instance, may have something to do with what we call her morals; not everything, but something. The wages of a girl's father have something to do with it too, and the wages of her great-grandfather, for the matter of that. So may the dividends on which live the delicate and charming ladies she beholds alighting from their motor-cars every morning in the shopping district have something to do with it, tho she is as unconscious and as innocent of the relation as they, as ignorant as all of us are. Rents have something to do with it, and so do taxes.

"But after the whole economic system has been readjusted and perfected and equalized, after we have the minimum wage, and the single tax, and industrial democracy, and every man gets what he produces, and economic pressure has been as scientifically adjusted as the atmospheres in a submarine torpedo boat, there is always the great law of the contrariety of things to be reckoned with, according to which the more carefully planned the event, the less it resembles the original conception. The human vision is so weak, and the great circle of life so prodigious, that it can behold only the smallest segment of the arc. The solution will come, if it ever comes at all, by slow, patient, laborious, drudging study, far from the midnight session of the legislature, far from the ear and the pencil of the eager reporter, far from the platform of the sweating revivalist, far from the head office of the police. Our fondly perused pornography might expose the whole of the underworld to the light of day, the general assembly might enact successive revisions of the revised statutes for a hundred years, we might develop the most superb police organization in all history, achieving the apotheosis of the puritan ideal with a dictograph in every bedroom and closet in the town, and it all would be of no avail.

"It is the peculiar and distinguishing feature of the reforming mind that life is presented to it in stark and rigid outline. Your true reformer is blandly unconscious of distinctions; he has no perception of proportions, no knowledge of values, in a word, no sense of humor. . . . All acts of which he does not himself approve are evil; a stop must be put to them at once, and the way to do this is to have a law. Statutes are thus enacted, as the saying is, *against* all evils, large and small, and the greater the evil, of course the greater the moral triumph exprest by the mere enactment. But because of certain contrarieties in nature and a certain obstreperous quality in human nature and a general complexity in life as a whole—these legal fulminations are frequently triumphs only in theory, and in practise often intensify the very ills they seek to cure."

OBJECTING TO YUAN'S CONFUCIANISM

THO ONE MOTIVE of President Yuan Shi Kai in restoring Confucianism as China's state religion was to revive the loyalty of the people to the head of the state, as noted in our issue of last week, his act has met with criticism by Chinese and in his own capital on both political and religious grounds. The arrangements for the President's official act of worship in the Temple of Heaven are now under way, says a Peking dispatch to the New York *Herald*, "and no doubt the world will be regaled with something new in the way of republicanism when the appointed time arrives." "Once President Yuan Shi Kai is permitted to offer incense and kowtows to the Supreme Ruler from the Altar of Heaven, where other Emperors have knelt facing the north and acknowledging their inferiority to Heaven alone, the transition to the privileges and prerogatives of monarchy will be easy." While the President "has so far managed to abolish Parliament without any particular protest," this correspondent finds it "difficult to believe that he will be able to assume the prerogatives of the Son of Heaven and have his actions confirmed by the whole country." And we find that at least one protest on these very grounds has been sounded in the Chinese press. Says the Peking *Gazette* in an editorial written just before the Council's final action:



PRESIDENT YUAN WORSHIPING THE "PEARLY EMPEROR."

—*Huang Chung Daily News* (Peking).

"In the opinion of many foreigners and Chinese the proposal now before the Political Council, for the revival of the worship of Heaven, is ill-timed, and likely to lead to much misunderstanding and friction. To speak frankly, the 'worship of Heaven' has associations and traditions altogether incompatible with the theory of a republican government. Dr. Wells Williams has explained that the idea of worship, 'is that the Emperor is the Son of Heaven, from whom he directly derives his right and power to rule on earth among mankind.' The ceremonies performed by the Manchu Emperors at the Altar of Heaven were Confucian in character, and the worship of the Imperial ancestors formed an essential part of them. They were a perfectly logical outcome of the theory that the Emperor was the Son of Heaven. Any attempt to adapt them to a Republic seems to be an extremely dangerous experiment, which can be interpreted in only one way by the masses. The position of the President, as the ruler of a Republic, is diametrically opposite to the theoretical position of the Emperor."

Then the *Huang Chung Daily News*, of Peking, objects to the mixture of Taoism in the President's Confucian worship. It explains that he is to worship Yu Huang Ta Ti, or the "Pearly Emperor," the chief deity in the Taoist pantheon. This deity was inaugurated, we are told, about 1120 A.D., by that ardent Taoist Emperor, Hwei Tsung, of the Tsung Dynasty. The "Pearly Emperor" is looked upon as the chief ruler of all the devils and spirits which are supposed by the Taoists to people the earth and sky. We have it on the authority of the Peking paper that representations of this deity appear in many of the

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temples of China and that he has been worshiped to a large extent by the Emperors. And the *Huang Chung Daily News* prints a picture, here reproduced, showing the President of the Chinese Republic as he will look worshiping this god.

CHURCH "PLOTS" AND COUNTERPLOTS

SUCH PUBLIC SENTIMENT as is "bred by suspicions and ever ready to grasp at straws," notes an observant New York daily, has been stirred of late by the accusation of the editor of *The Protestant Magazine* that Secretary Tumulty withholds certain letters from the President's eye. These letters had undertaken to "expose Catholic plots" and had not been answered, so the editor in question suspected that "all such letters are withheld." President Wilson denies the truth of this accusation, but in spite of this, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "no doubt the thing will persist in one form or another." The editorial proceeds:

"If anybody ever sees a priest in Mr. Tumulty's office, it will be accepted as proof positive of a Catholic conspiracy against the life of the nation. As a matter of fact, we believe that Catholic priests were somewhat frequent callers upon Mr. Tumulty during the first weeks of his service at Washington. This was the occasion of the remark by a newspaper correspondent entering the White House offices in those days, and seeing the priestly garb, 'Why, this looks as it used to when Roosevelt was here.' Everybody knows that Mr. Roosevelt made rather ostentatious use of his friendship with various Catholic priests. It is safe to say that more of them were at the White House when he was there—and the same thing is relatively true of Mr. Taft—than have been seen or will be seen during Mr. Wilson's term. But there were then none of these fearful whisperings and muttered intimations that Rome was getting in its deadly work. A Republican President can be on good terms with Catholic prelates and priests—but a Democratic President! Ah, he must beware. And if his private secretary happens to be a Catholic, there is hardly an escape for him.

"We make bold to say that, in our opinion, anti-Catholic letters have been sent to the White House which received no attention whatever. But the reason was that they deserved no attention. Every newspaper office gets such communications. For there are legions of good people who seem to live for nothing else than to protest against the insidious encroachments of Roman Catholicism. These very lines which we are now writing will doubtless bring indignant letters to this office, asking when *The Evening Post* sold out to the Catholic Church. It is for such inquirers that the violent anti-Catholic paper, *The Menace*, exists. If it goes to the White House, as we suppose it does, we presume it instantly finds its fit receptacle in the waste-basket. And much other literature of the sort, with letters sent in by people whose crankiness takes the form of dread lest they fall into the clutches of Rome, deserves to find, and unquestionably does find, the same destination. The President is no more bound to read and consider a letter filled with crazy assertions about the Catholics than he is to waste his time over a communication from General Coxey or Mother Jones or the discoverers of perpetual motion or the philosopher's stone. It is doubtless true that Mr. Tumulty prevents a good deal of this sort of stuff from ever bothering the President. If he does not, he doesn't do his duty."

After giving this rap to one side, *The Evening Post* proceeds to show its impartiality by doing the same for the other:

"Having thus given our opinion of this latest Catholic 'plot,' we are bound to add a word about the great mischief which is done whenever the Catholic Church, or anybody professing to speak for it, does try to exert the influence of Catholics as a unit in any election having to do with general political questions and results. We do not say this because we dislike the Catholic Church in politics more than any other church. If it were a question of the Baptists voting one ticket solidly, we should feel precisely the same about it. In President Grant's time it used to be said that the Methodists voted for him as one man, and that Methodist bishops owned the White House. This was a responsibility which they might well have disclaimed! If the Presbyterians were to rally unitedly to the support of President Wilson, merely because he is a Presbyterian, it would be as objectionable as if Catholics were so to act. Possibly, the latter are more tempted to make themselves felt as a political unit—or politicians are more inclined to seek their aid—owing to the fact that their communicants are, as a class, more subject to ecclesiastical control than are members of most other churches. In any case, the thing is bad, and should have no place in our public life. The very doubt that it may exist works to the prejudice of a candidate for office, as well as sometimes to his advantage. It has been freely said, for example, that Governor Glynn feels that the fact that he is a Catholic would be hurtful to him if he were to be nominated for reelection. It ought to count neither for nor against him. And the Catholic authorities ought vigilantly to see to it that, both in the interests of their own church, and for the sake of Catholics who are public men, all suspicions of the kind mentioned should be given a quietus."

THE INDIAN SHAKERS

NO INFLUENCE from the Shaker communities once so conspicuous in our Eastern States is responsible for the strange new sect which has sprung into existence among the Indians of the North Pacific coast. This Shakerism, explains the editor of *The Home Mission Monthly* (New York), "is a strange mixture of Catholicism, Protestantism, and Indian belief and ceremonies." It was first preached, we are told, "by an Indian who pretended to have died and have been sent back to life again" for the purpose of spreading the new faith. Its founders, says Miss Helen W. Clark, writing in the same magazine, were not satisfied with the quieter service of the churches they had joined, and proceeded to find one for themselves, and to draw many of their fellows with them. Miss Clark represents the Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions at Neah Bay, Washington, where she has encountered this Shakerism. So these paragraphs from her account of it should be as authoritative as they are interesting. She says of its beginnings:

"When the agent forbade the medicine-men from practising their rites, and ordered them to secure a doctor, they were not ready for it. When a child was sick and they could not use the tom-toms to scare off evil spirits, they lit candles around the child and rang bells. Working themselves into a frenzy, one of them began to shake, another and another was added, and finally 'shaking' became very popular. Later it became part of their religion to confess their sins with uplifted hands, and stand in that position till they began to shake. Those who are nervous and weak shake almost immediately; others, sometimes, have to stand many hours. When the windows are open they do not so readily get into a frenzy, so they prefer a tight room. The old people stand it pretty well, tho when they began it killed off the weaker ones. Many of the younger Indians are too nervous, and have had to give it up. Those who have left it say it is very exhausting, that they feel fine at the time, but for the next two days are useless."

Losses from the faith are made up by the accession of new members. The leaders of the cult, says Miss Clark, seem to have a strange power over the younger people. So that those coming to meetings merely out of curiosity are told to "shake," obey, and find themselves "Shakers." Further:

"When one is up for membership they circle around him and brush off his sins. Some open doors or windows and throw them out. They are always shaking over the sick, and any one shaken over must not only fee the leaders but feast the crowd.

"The leader went to a house where a child was ill, and, pointing at her, said repeatedly, 'There is nothing the matter with you.' The child died within a half hour; but they get out of things of this kind very smoothly. . . . . .

"One Indian Shaker said to another Indian: 'Come and shake; it's as good as getting drunk. You tingle all over.' This I believe to be true, and that that is the reason why those who shake have no desire to drink. It takes its place. A missionary said: 'Take alcohol out of whisky and the dance out of Shakerism, and the Indians would not care for either.' He is right; it is the intoxication that draws."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

I

BULWER-LYTTON

Lytton, The Second Earl of. The Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 563–576. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.50 per set.

It has been said of Bulwer-Lytton that he had no spark of genius, but was brilliantly clever. As a child of seven he wrote verses; he published a book before he wore trousers. But he could not make his Roman gentlemen swear in correct Latin and he depended a great deal on the work of his secretaries or collaborateurs. His taste was exquisite in dress, and when he attacked Tennyson, saying "Maud" should be called Tennyson's maudlin, Tennyson replied in *Punch* by styling him "the padded man that wears the stays," and as "Thou Bandbox!" Bulwer was effaced.

The first Lord Lytton was born in London in 1803. He was the youngest son of William, Earl Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and Elizabeth Barbara Lytton, of Krebworth, Hertfordshire. After his father's death he took the surname of his mother. This change was not a matter of caprice. In an autobiographical sketch he says:

"I was born at the time when my mother's married life was saddest. At first, tho my father's temper was of the roughest, yet he was very much in love; and love has a good humor of its own. But gradually the temper was superior to the love, and gout, to which from early youth my father had been occasionally subjected, suddenly fixt upon him premature and almost habitual residence."

Suffering made this Bulwer touchy and jealous. He was jealous of Mrs. Bulwer's mother, in whose society the distracted wife found relief and consolation. This jealousy extended at length to the four-year-old son. In the autobiography he declares that "from an object of indifference to my father, I became one of positive dislike. It may be that I shared the same jealousy that had enveloped my grandmother." But the autobiographer thinks old Bulwer was jealous of his youngest son because, while the two eldest brothers were provided for, the mother wished to give the younger the lands of Lytton, and thus induce him to change his name in order to "keep the distinct representation of her own line apart from that of the Bulwers." And so, indeed, it turned out.

Bulwer, at the age of eleven, was sent to a first-rate school at Rottingdean, kept by Dr. T. R. Hooker, who wrote Mrs. Bulwer a few months before he went to Cambridge: "Your son has exhausted all I can proffer to teach him. His energy is extraordinary. He has a vital power which demands a wide field. He has it in him to become a very remarkable man." Going to Cambridge, he became remarkable among such men as Praed, Benjamin Hall Kennedy, William Maurice, and Macaulay. Of the last he writes: "I remember walking with him, Praed, Ord, and some others of the set, along the College Garden, and listening with wonder to that full and opulent converse, startled by knowledge so various and memory so prodigious."

It was on one of his home travels that he met with Mimy, the Gipsy Girl, whom he first saw telling the fortune of a young horseman, after whom she had run, leaving Bulwer's side for a moment. The sequel is thus related:

"When she came back to my side she showed me half-a-crown with such glee. I turned away coldly and walked off. She stood rooted to the spot for a moment, and then ran after me and threw her arms around my neck.

"'Are you angry?'

"'Angry, no, but to run after that young man . . .

"'Jealous. Oh, I'm so happy! Then you do care for me?'

"As if with a sudden impulse, she raised herself on tiptoe, clung to me, and kissed my forehead. I clasped her in my arms, but she glided from them like a serpent, and ran off, back to the encampment, as if afraid of me and of herself.

"One morning she was unusually silent and reserved. I asked her, reproachfully, why she was so cold.

"'Tell me,' she said abruptly—'tell me truly, do you love me?'

"'I do indeed.' And so I thought.

"'Will you marry me, then?'

"'Marry you?' I cried, aghast. 'Marry? Alas! I would not deceive you—that is impossible.'

"'I don't mean,' cried she impetuously, but not seeming hurt at my refusal, 'I don't mean as you mean—marriage according to your fashion. I never thought of that, but marry me as we marry.'

"'How is that?'

"'You will break a piece of burned earth with me—a tile, for instance—into two halves.'

"'Well?'

"'In grandmother's presence. That will be marriage. It lasts only five years. It is not long,' she said pleadingly.

"'And if you want to leave me before, how could I stay you?'

"Poor dead child! for child after all she was, in years and in mind; how charming she looked then! Alas! I went further for a wife and fared worse.

"Two days after this proposition, I lost sight of her forever."

This delightful biography takes us through Bulwer-Lytton's political career, his travels on the continent, and his literary achievements. What Dr. Hooker styled his "vitality" was certainly inexhaustible. The two volumes are really fascinating. The illustrations and portraits are fine.

II

THACKERAY

Stephenson, Nathaniel Wright. The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray. Pp. 192. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

To the mind of this author, Thackeray has been the most misunderstood man in English literature. Mr. Stephenson defends him against detractors in a scholarly, interesting, and convincing analysis of character and spiritual progress. Personally, Thackeray was one of the "kindest, gentlest, most lovable of men"; he was also one of the most unfortunate, a mixture of splendid virtue with engaging weakness. Mr. Stephenson traces in the great works of this writer a resemblance to the life of their author, but the noblest things his life contained seem to have had little effect on his writings. Thackeray was an indifferent student, but a versatile genius. His very versatility delayed his acceptance by the public.

His wife's madness, after a few years of unalloyed happiness, left him with an aching heart and three little children. From the publishing of "Barry Lyndon," in 1844, he passed through distinct stages of development. At first he voiced the typical motive of the time, *i.e.*, the conquest of evil over good, and his books show the influence of Dickens. With "Vanity Fair" came writing for the very joy of it. "The Newcomes" shows his progress toward the compensations for evil. In Thackeray's life two key-secrets were Disappointment and Religion: the first was his poison, the second his antidote. The great thing in Thackeray is the revolution wrought by time and experience; his style didn't change, but his tone did.

The book is a careful exposition of facts with comparisons of the author's development with the point of view in his writings. The reader will understand both books and writer more sympathetically after reading it.

III

ANTHONY COMSTOCK

Trumbull, Charles Gallaudet. Anthony Comstock, Fighter. Pp. 240. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

Since the day, over forty years ago, when young Comstock went out to fight and kill two mad dogs in the little New England village of Winnipauk, Connecticut, "so that the children should not be bitten," he has been fighting with all his strength of both mind and body. As a private in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment in the Civil War, he showed his hard-drinking, hard-swearing comrades that a Christian soldier, who neither swore, smoked, nor drank, could stand more exposure and fatigue than they could. He carried their guns for them when they gave out during many a trying march. Coming to New York after the war, his life has since been spent in working for the suppression of vice. Maligned by the press, he has succeeded in having Federal legislation enacted making it a crime to send anything of an obscene character through the mails, and has run down and put out of business publishers of immoral literature. During the past thirty years he has been instrumental in destroying nearly 50 tons of bad books, over 25,000 pounds of stereotype plates, two and a half millions of obscene pictures, and over 12,000 negatives. How this has been done makes a remarkable narrative.

IV

MIRABEAU

Barthou, Louis. Mirabeau. 8vo. Cloth, pp. 352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.00 net.

Ex-Premier Barthou disappoints us. We have yet to see a satisfactory biography of a man who could be called the greatest

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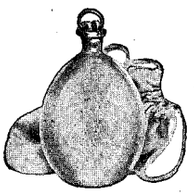

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political genius in France after Richelieu. The latest life of Mirabeau is at its best in describing the statesman. It fails in giving us a vivid idea of one of the most baffling and fascinating personalities in modern history.

Perhaps this could not be done. But there is a chance for a biography which shall rank with Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," and which will have all the interest of the most brilliant fiction. Mr. Barthou's estimate of Mirabeau's relations to the Revolution, the Court, and the Assembly is carefully worked out and seems just. His opinion is that, had Mirabeau lived, he could not have prevented the King's unfortunate flight to Varennes, and the débâcle that followed. But he does think that, had the Assembly voted to let its members serve as ministers of state, Mirabeau could and would have taken the helm and established a constitutional monarchy in France.

The tragedy of Mirabeau's life is that of a genius deprived of the opportunity to do great deeds because of his own personal failings and the short-sightedness, stupidity, and prejudices of his contemporaries. This book is most decidedly worth reading, tho it should be taken rather as a study of Mirabeau as statesman, writer, orator, and thinker rather than as a story of his life.

V

CHRISTINA OF DENMARK

Cartwright, Julia (Mrs. Ady). Christina of Denmark. Pp. 562. Illustrated. Appendix. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00 net.

The author tells here the life-story of a niece of the Emperor Charles V., who lived through the most stirring times of European history. Compelled to leave Denmark at a very early age, owing to the dethronement of her father, Christian II., she was married by proxy (evidently a common practise in those days of difficult travel), in 1533, to the aged Duke of Milan.

The following spring she journeyed to Milan and took up her abode there, but was left a widow by the death of the Duke in 1535. During the six years following, Christina was the subject of more attempted match-making than falls to the lot even of princesses. She narrowly escaped the questionable honor of becoming one of Henry VIII.'s numerous consorts. Apropos of this proposal, Christina is said to have remarked with a smile, on being asked why she had rejected Henry's advances, that she "had only one head, but if she had possest two, one might have been at his disposal."

In 1541 she married Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and went to live in the magnificent ducal palace at Nancy. Here she became the mother of a son and two daughters, the second of whom was born after the death of her husband in 1545. Thus she was left a widow for the second time at the early age of twenty-three. After being driven from the palace and having her son taken from her by Henry II. of France, she retired to her dower city of Tortona, and died in Alessandria on August 10, 1590. The illustrations are good. An appendix contains a bibliography, a family tree, and among a number of letters in Italian and French several that are very interesting.

GREAT AMERICAN DEBATES

Miller, Marion Mills [Editor]. Great Debates in American History. Fourteen vols. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Current Literature Publishing Company.

The ends aimed at of readability and reference have been well secured in this extended compilation. Planned some years ago by Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, it has been admirably executed by Dr. Miller. Their idea was to present, in logical arrangement, the most important national events through forensic controversies, "as conducted by our ablest and most brilliant statesmen." Former works of this character were either too voluminous or too purely chronological for the common reader. Mere collections of eloquence could not carry the pith, the point, and perspective of a great debate to any reader's clear and sufficient satisfaction. Here we have argument, "the clash of mind against mind," the brilliance of real discussion, the force of attack and parry superior to rhetoric and more inspiring.

These plethoric volumes, however, do not contain a digest of any great question of any period in American history, but rather outline many such questions, through the verbatim reports of what great men said when public discussion turned its *x*-rays on every claim. Each volume covers a distinct range of topics, beginning with resistance to the Stamp Act, in which lurked the germ of American independence, and ending with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. This closing great debate comes under the general head of Finance, which topic occupies the last two volumes of the series. As a Foreword in each volume, an essay appears from the pen of some well-known authority —the last, upon Standardization of the Dollar, being by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, and the first, upon the Constitution and Its Makers, by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. These fourteen introductions, by as many distinguished publicists, range as widely as the debates which they suggestively introduce. These debates were upon Colonial Rights, the Revolution, the Constitution, Foreign Relations, Slavery, and State-rights, Department of Government, Civil Rights, Economic and Social Questions, Revenue, Tariff, Taxation, and Finance. Human interest is added to these by the portraits of leading debaters, the scenes in which they figured, and contemporary cartoons.

PATRIOT REFUGEES OF 1775

Mather, Frederic Gregory. The Refugees of 1775, from Long Island to Connecticut. 8vo, pp. 1,203. Illustrated. Albany, N. Y.: J. B. Lyon Company. $7.50.

In general genealogical research we recall no book of recent years comparable to Mr. Mather's massive octavo in magnitude of labor involved or in general usefulness. In an interesting introduction, Mr. Mather says his book "should have been written one hundred years ago,"—that is, while refugees or their children were still alive. We may readily see the force of his remark, and yet honestly doubt if a contemporary ever could have been inspired with the enthusiasm and devotion necessary for the accomplishment of so intricate, exacting, and otherwise difficult a task.

Mr. Mather, many years ago, during a long service under the State Controller,

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had a fine training for this present work, when compiling that volume, indispensable to all genealogists in New York, bearing the title "New York in the Revolution," and its successor, the "Supplement." At that time he made discovery of important documents that led him to pursue eagerly the history of the Long Island refugees. These refugees were not loyalists, as were so many families who left New York during or just after the Revolution, but were patriots of the stanchest kind. They left Long Island because that place was no longer habitable to them; nor was it one in which they could efficiently serve the cause of the patriot party. The loyalists were then in full possession of Manhattan Island and of the western end of Long Island; hence the patriots on Long Island who were ambitious still to serve the patriot cause were forced to seek a new home in Connecticut.

Mr. Mather's success in tracing out the names, histories, and services of these patriots has been remarkable. The material he has gathered into his book has often been searched for, and as often searched for in vain, in many libraries of this State and elsewhere. Dry as the subject may seem to one who has not examined the book, it becomes by no means dry as presented by Mr. Mather. No one familiar with conditions that attend the writing and publishing of books will ever dream that Mr. Mather can be adequately rewarded for his services. He must rather seek a reward in the gratitude of present and future New Yorkers, the patriotic work of whose ancestry has here been made definitely and authentically known.

PROBLEMS IN IMMIGRATION

Jenks, Jeremiah W., and Lauck, W. Jett. The Immigration Problem. A Study of American Immigration Conditions and Needs. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth, pp. xviii–551. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.75 net.

The first and second editions of this important work were identical and were based mainly on an abstract of the Report of the United States Immigration Commission. The present edition is an entire revision based upon the complete and final form of the Immigration Commission's report, the most recent reports of the United States Immigration Bureau, the studies of private individuals, and the Census of 1910. All the statistics have been carefully compared with the sources, and much new material has been added. It may safely be said that outside of the forty-two volumes of the Report of the Immigration Commission there is no such handy, authoritative, and up-to-date work for reference and study on the problem of immigration. Not only is the problem of the immigrant at the doors considered, but also, and quite extensively, the problem of the immigrant within. "Characteristics of Immigrants Which Affect American Institutions," "Social Problems of Recent Immigration," "Recent Immigrants in Agriculture," "Immigrant Institutions," "The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply," and "Agencies of Protection, Distribution, and Assimilation," are some of the chapter-headings which show the scope of the treatment. By their objective presentation of the facts, both in the discussion and in the voluminous appendix, the authors have made it possible for students to come

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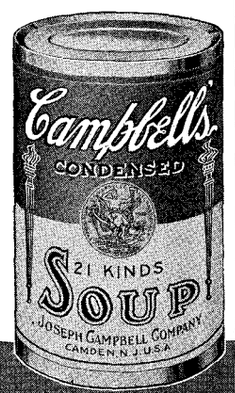

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to their own conclusions, while they have not hesitated to make clear the reasons for the opinions which they themselves hold.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Finck, Henry T. Food and Flavor. Pp. 594. New York: The Century Company. $2.

This is a book unique in subject, universal in application, and interesting to all readers. Flavor with a big "F" is the principal theme. The author proves that "food without flavor is not appetizing, and when food is not appetizing it lies in the stomach like lead and causes dyspepsia, the American plague." The author indorses Mr. Burbank's assertion—"If we eliminate palatability from food, it is no more than a medicine, to be taken because it produces certain necessary results." Cooking is characterized as an art and the French as the greatest artists in the preparation of appetizing food, but the tastelessness of much American food is ascribed to the "denaturing" process and adulteration of food products by those desiring large commercial wealth at the expense of public health and happiness. Some of Mr. Finck's revelations concerning food adulteration are appalling, and should cause remedial activity.

Fitch, George Hamlin. The Critic in the Orient. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 179. San Francisco: Paul Elder. $2 net.

The first impression of Mr. Fitch's book is one of admiration for the remarkable illustrations from photographs taken with skill and good judgment in all parts of the world and reproduced with unusual effectiveness. The story of a journey half-way round this much-traveled planet has for comparison a second volume finishing the circuit. Mr. Fitch has for over thirty years been a professional critic of new books, pursuing the "deadly" art of the book-reviewer with an enthusiasm which redeemed it of its deadening effect. The skill which enabled him to see quickly into the heart of a new book was in this journey turned upon people and places, and the newspaper-man's passion for "copy" made easy the record of his swift impressions of Japan, China, Manila, India, and Egypt. The narrative is vivid and varied. Mr. Fitch finds among the values of travel its power to revise the tourist's estimate of alien races. This Californian set out with a strong prejudice against the Japanese. "A short stay in Japan served to give me a new point of view in regard both to the people and the country of the Mikado. It was impossible to escape from the fact that here is a race which holds loyalty to country and personal honor higher than life, and the sentiment was not confined to the educated and wealthy classes, but was general throughout the nation." Their culture of beauty, their love of art for art's sake, their marvelous courtesy, the simplicity of their social life won Mr. Fitch's ardent admiration. The "spiritual isolation of the Oriental" is picturesquely described, but there *are* bridges across "the abyss which lies between the Oriental and the Anglo-Saxon mind." In Kobe, at least, Mr. Fitch discovered some of these. There are others.

"The Critic in the Orient" will make an excellent traveling companion. Mr. Fitch's book should find a place in many a steamer-trunk on the *Empress of Asia* or the *Shinyo Maru*.

Merri, Madame. The Art of Entertaining. Pp. 355. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co. $1.

This is a helpful book for the mother, teacher, or for any other entertainer. It is a collection of hints for use in special social functions or general entertaining, arranged for different months or special days of celebration such as birthdays and graduation days or for any general amusement. The scheme takes in every possible phase of the subject and deals with suitable decorations, forms of invitation, games to be played, proper menus, and how to serve. Each account is minute and detailed enough for a woman wanting ideas of her own. To one with originality and adaptability they will serve as valuable chapters for reference for clever suggestions. They are full of possibilities for an ingenious hostess.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. North and South. Pp. 286 (with index). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Mr. Kirkham has given us an epic of woods and fields. In the opening chapter, speaking of the spirit of the trees, he says: "I desire nothing better than to reflect, if possible, this spirit of the North and South, as do the birch and the cypress: to communicate by description, but perhaps even more by wholly intangible means, a sense of certain regions; as if I were to make you hear in an inner ear the ringing call of the Carolina wren and to become suddenly conscious of the perfume of jasmine."

The North is represented by Pine Bank, a camp in western New York, and the South by the country around Milford, a mansion on the coastal plain of South Carolina. The lover of the great out-of-doors will be delighted with Mr. Kirkham's reflections on the life of the woods, described not in the dry-as-dust language of science, but with a loving tenderness such as only one of Nature's true worshipers can feel. Under his magic the tints of the mosses and flowers take on a finer shading; the song of the feathered musicians becomes finer music than that of any grand-opera song-bird; the insects become our most intimate friends; and even the trees speak to us in a language that is perfectly new and understandable. The illustrations comprise forty-eight fine photographic plates by the author, which add greatly to the pleasure of a truly enjoyable book.

Bjerregaard, C. H. A. The Great Mother: A Gospel of the Eternally Feminine. Pp. 325. New York: The Inner Life Publishing Company.

This is a book written by a mystic for mystics, in which the author shows evidence of wide reading and much thinking. Mr. Bjerregaard divides his subject into three parts—first, the nature-mystery of the Great Mother; second, the beauty and art-mystery of the Great Mother, and third, the religious mystery of the Great Mother. He endeavors to propound the gospel of the Great Mother, which is Nature. He says: "By the term, 'the eternally feminine, I mean the mother-principle and the mold of all things; the rhythm of time and the genius, active and passive, which is the god-power." The author illustrates his essays by numerous quotations from the poets and philosophers—ancient and modern, and all mystics—and endeavors to show the reader that "woman is the

(*Continued on page 502*)

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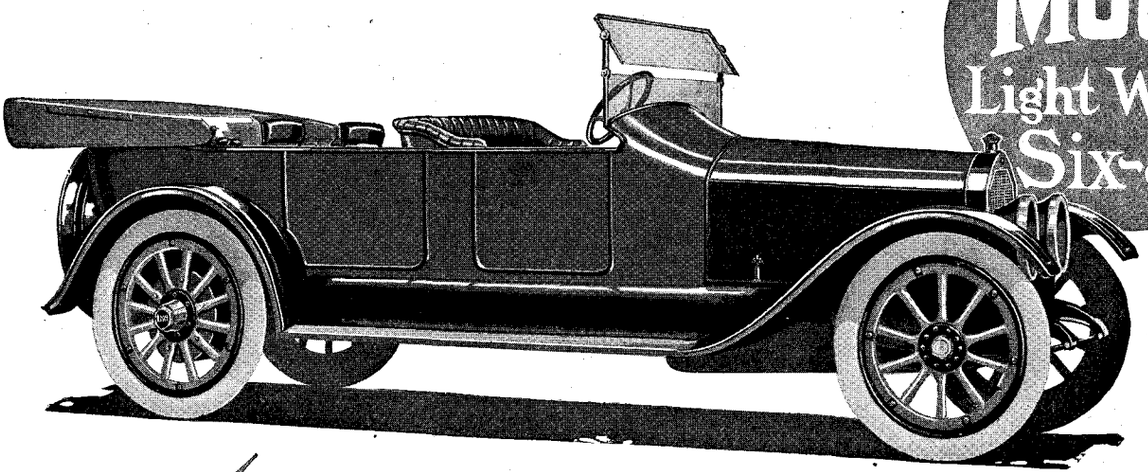

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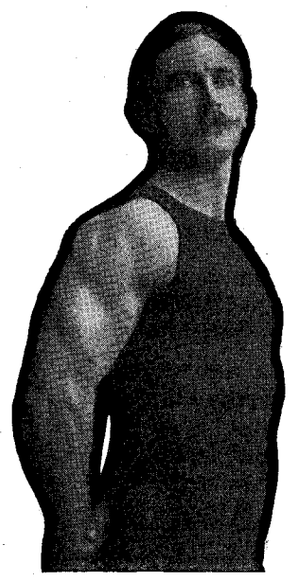

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 500)

full-grown soul; the man is not, I think." But the gentle masculine reader need not despair; we are all a part of the Great Mother. Chapters are contributed to the work by eminent mystic disciples, Eugenie R. Eliscu, M.D., William F. Fraetas, and Grace Gallatin Seton. In conclusion, Mr. Bjerregaard says, "The lesson of my book is therefore that my readers shall seek the Great Mother's priestesses, the passionate pilgrims of eternity. . . . What can and will my reader do in the line of an organized effort?"

Washburn, H. C. Illustrated Case Inscriptions from the Official Catalog of the Trophy Flags of the United States Navy. 8vo. pp. 133. Illustrated. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute.

Mr. Washburn, who is an instructor in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has done the public good service in this volume. Having had charge of the identification, recataloging, and writing of the inscriptions for some forty exhibition cases, and for paneled spaces on the Auditorium walls at Annapolis, he was particularly well fitted to produce a work in which are contained illustrations of notable trophy flags with authenticating notes. For many years these trophies were improperly cared for at Annapolis. At one time for a series of years they were exhibited in the old Naval Institute Hall, but in 1901, when this building was about to be torn down, they were "packed in sealed boxes," where they remained until 1911, the year in which vigorous efforts were successful in securing better care for them. At that time, some of the flags had been first "so seriously damaged by the ravages of moths, as well as the decay of age, that no ordinary method of preservation was sufficient to insure their permanent preservation." Mr. Washburn writes of the means by which they have been guarded from further injuries of this kind. His volume contains a large number of descriptive notes, printed on pages opposite the flags themselves.

Who's Who for 1914. Pp. 2,314. London: Adam and Charles Black; New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

The latest "Who's Who" (London) is just out. The work is no longer confined to men of British birth. It contains in this, its sixty-fourth issue, many other countries. One may still wonder how our fathers ever got along without this work. If it continues to grow as it has done in the past few years, the publishers will very soon have to weed out a number of the less important personages, or publish the work in more than one volume.

Sears, Anna Wentworth. Two on a Tour in South America. Pp. 312. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

The imminent completion of the Panama Canal is luring more and more travelers to South America, and many books are appearing in response to a new curiosity. This volume is an account of a journey made by a New York woman with her husband across the Isthmus, down the west coast of South America to Valparaiso, over the Andes to Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and up the better-known east coast. It is not a guide-book in the strict sense of the word, but a cleverly written narrative of personal experiences. The descriptions are graphic and the narrative so engrossing that

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the reader becomes unconscious of many vital facts he is absorbing. One wonders that more travelers have not explored a country so rich in physical grandeur, so prolific in adventure, and interesting to explore.

CHANGES IN THE BOOK OUTPUT LAST YEAR

Statistics of book-publishing for the year are at hand. It appears from *The Publisher's Weekly* of a recent date that the total number issued in the United States during 1913 was 12,230, or more than 33 books per day for every day in the year. If week-days only are counted, the record is $40\,^{7}/_{10}$ per day. The total increase was 1,227, distributed unevenly over all but one of the twenty-three divisions in which the books are arranged, known as the "International Classification." The one exception is Law. In this class there were published 692 books—a decrease of 170 from 1912, when 862 were issued.

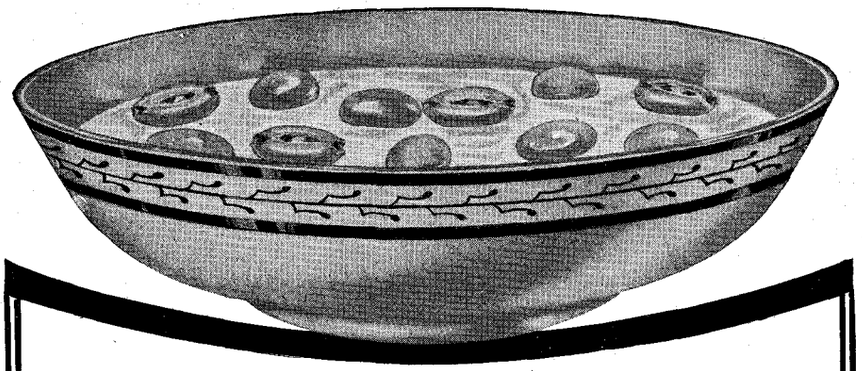
The largest actual increases were in the sections known as "General Literature," which showed a total of 733—a gain of 209 titles; "Applied Science," "Technology," and "Engineering," a total of 786—a gain of 207 titles; "Fiction," a total of 1,156—a gain of 146 over 1912; "Sociology" and "Economics," 977—a gain of 110 over 1912; which was by far the largest total ever recorded to date.

Three others showed a gain of one hundred or over, viz., "Medicine and Hygiene," 600, a gain of 105; "Agriculture," 409, a gain of 104; and "Biography" and "Genealogy," 681, a gain of 100 exactly. All the other classes increased from 95 in "Science" to 3 in "Philosophy." Even "Music," which enrolled 93 titles last year, became 111 in 1913—every division showing three or more figures in the totals.

One of the most striking disclosures is the remarkable growth of books pertaining to "Economics" and "Sociology." In 1906 we issued only 336 books in this section, each succeeding year adding a large number, so that last year the number issued was 867; but this year 110 books have been added—making a remarkable total of 977 books on topics of sociological interest. We doubt whether this growth in such a brief period has ever been equaled. Those who have watched the growth of the Socialistic party as exhibited in its vote, will not be surprized, but others may well be perplexed and ask: "Whither are we drifting?"

Another item of interest is that, in spite of a well-defined feeling in some quarters that we are "fiction-mad" and that fiction constitutes a large part of our literary output, our figures for 1913 show that the proportion of fiction to the whole is only 9.45 per cent.; or, of fiction, 1,156 out of a total of 12,230.

The large and commanding place held by books pertaining to religion and theology is emphasized in 1913 by 944 books, or an average of three a day for every working day. This was an increase of 28 over 1912, which was 916. During the past seven years the total number of books issued in this section is 6,306, more than the entire total output of all books in the United States in any one year prior to 1900.



No Breakfasts Like This

In the Days When We Were Young

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No bubble-like grains, thin, crisp and toasted, puffed to eight times normal size.

No cereal foods with a taste like confections—with the flavor of toasted nuts.

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Then came these enticing foods—grains that crush at a touch and melt away into almond-flavored granules.

Puffed Wheat-10¢
Puffed Rice-15¢
Except in Extreme West

No Suppers Like This

And we had in those old days no suppers like Puffed Grains served in milk. We had bread and crackers, but no dainty morsels, thin, toasted and crisp, with the nut-like flavor of Puffed Grains.

Now, at a million meals or more each day, folks serve these delightful dishes. But even now countless children don't get them, just because their mothers forget.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(539)

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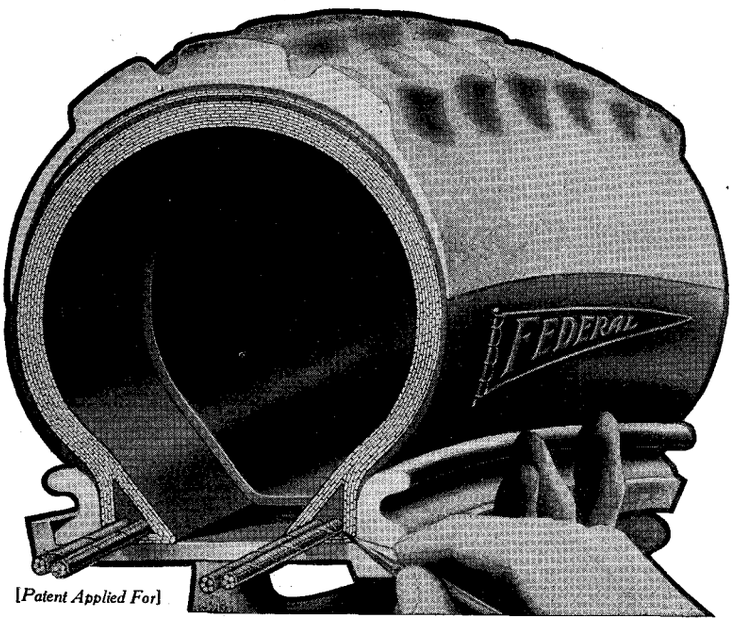
Double-Cable-Base



[Patent Applied For]

The new Federal Double-Cable-Base tire is resulting in a greater saving to motorists than any other single improvement in tire construction since pneumatic tires were invented.

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These two big improvements in the Double-Cable-Base tire alone means hundreds of miles of extra service for every Federal user.

But that is not all. A tire is like a chain—only as strong as its weakest link. Of what use is great strength in the base and side-walls, if the tread or the carcass or the tube is weak? We don't ask you to buy Federal Tires only because of the Double-Cable-Base feature, vitally important though it is. You will find you save money by using Federal Tires because they are ***strongest at every point.***

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CURRENT POETRY

"ROMANTIC IRELAND'S dead and gone," wrote Mr. William Butler Yeats not long ago. But "romantic Ireland" can not die while we have Mr. Yeats and other Irish poets to celebrate it. There are two new celebrants before us now—Miss Agnes Hanrahan and Mr. Norreys Jephson O'Conor. Miss Hanrahan's "Aroun' the Boreens" (Richard K. Badger) is notable for its simplicity and sincerity as well as for its beauty. It is a faithful reflection of Irish life. Miss Hanrahan accomplishes successfully the difficult task of writing seriously in dialect. Of the many good poems in her book, we select for quotation this new and lovely version of a deathless theme:

Rosies

BY AGNES I. HANRAHAN

There's a rosie show in Derry,
An' a rosie show in Down;
An' 'tis like there's wan, I'm thinkin',
'Ill be held in Randalstown.
But if I had the choosin'
Av a rosie prize the day,
'Twould be a pink wee rosie
Like he plucked when rakin' hay.
Yon pink wee rosie in my hair—
He fixt it, troth—an' kissed it there!
White gulls wor wheelin' roun' the sky,
Down by—down by.

Ay, there's rosies sure in Derry,
An' there's famous wans in Down,
Och, there's rosies all a-hawkin'
Through the heart av London town!
But if I had the liftin'
Or the buyin' av a few,
I'd choose jist pink wee rosies
That's all drenchin' wid the dew—
Yon pink, wee rosies wid the tears!
Och, wet, wet tears!—ay, troth 'tis years
Since we kep' rakin' in the hay,
Thon day—thon day.

Mr. O'Conor is different from most of the American poets identified with the "Neo-Celtic" school in that he possesses—and shows in his work—a knowledge of the ancient speech of Ireland. Plenty of scholarship has gone into the making of "Celtic Memories" (John Lane), but this does not mean that the poetry is at all pedantic. Mr. O'Conor's study of the language and literature of the Ireland of many centuries ago has given him knowledge to augment his enthusiasm. Here is a poem that is genuinely Irish and genuinely beautiful:

The Exile

BY NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONOR

Tiagam tar medraig moill
(Let us go over the murmuring, placid sea).
—*The Chase of Sid na mBan Finn.*

Let us go over the murmuring sea,
Away from the jarring world,
Back to the peace of the Irish hills,
In the mists of morning curled.

Let us hark to the song of the fairy folk
In a moon-lit glen at eve,
And the half-heard patter of fairy feet
While their intricate dance they weave.

Hark to the baying of sweet-mouthed hounds,
As the Fian host sweeps by,
Chasing the boar with bristling back,
For Failbe's death to die.

Before me stretches the dancing sea,
Far out to the Irish shore,
And my heart would follow a gull I watched
Till I could see no more.

My heart would fly to a house that stands
By the bay of Cushendun,
And would wait on the ledge of a window there.
May the casement open soon!

My lady would take my heart in her hands,
As a young bird weak of wing,
And bending low her lovely head
Whisper its comforting.

My heart would sing its song of joy,
Filling the world with tune;
And my lady would smile, and say, perhaps:
"Pray God he cometh soon!"

The following poem is in some respects superior to "The Exile." There is less history in it, and more humanity.

From Kerry

BY NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONOR

I heard the lilt of my young love's song,
As he went down the lane;
And I wondered as I heard him go,
"Will he come back again?"

'Tis he will dance with ladies gay,
The finest man of all;
And he'll forget the roadside dance,
And Kerry in the fall.

I heard the call of a lone wild goose
In her flight toward the sea;
"Ah, take my love a thought of home,
And bring him back to me!"

The mist rolls in from the silent hills,
And the smell of peat is strong;
The kine are gathered for the night—
The twilight hour is long!

The lights are lit; the stars are out;
The evening air is cool;
And far away, a dull, dark mass,
The peak of Carintoul.

"And yet, perchance, he'll not forget,"
Is what yon star would say.
He will unlatch the garden-gate—
The years are yesterday.

'Tis then the mourning gulls shall scream,
And wheel, a flash of white,
Up, up, toward the new-found sun
That bathes them in his light.

The hills will look a strip of green,
The bay a streak of blue,
For when my love comes home again
It will be springtime, too.

But now the night is come at last,
The world is dark and cold;
Ah, would my love were by my side,
When all the world grows old!

Is verse written eight hundred years before the Christian era recent enough to be called "Current Poetry"? It is—when it appears in such a beautiful new dress of words as that of "Lyrics from the Chinese," by Helen Waddell (Houghton Mifflin Company). We can not testify as to the accuracy of Miss Waddell's renditions, but certainly she has made exquisite verse.

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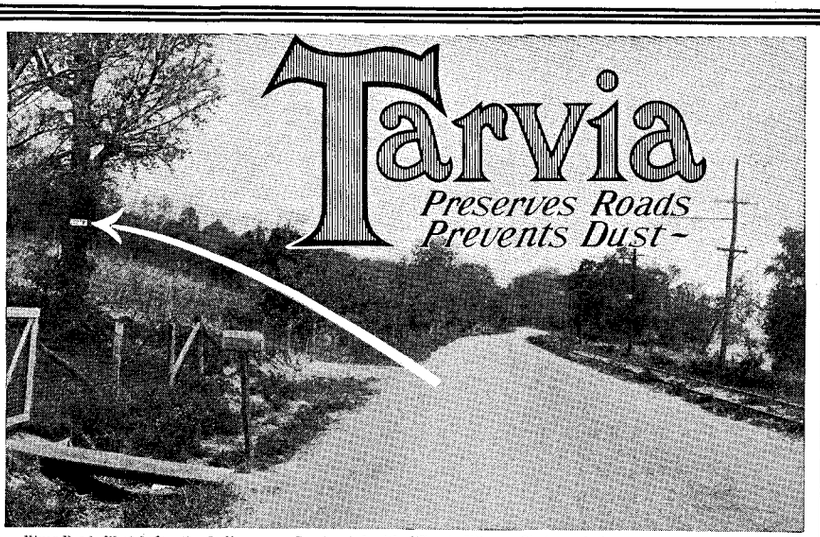

River Road, West Lafayette, Indiana. Constructed with "Tarvia X". Photographed two months after the flood.

This Road Was 10 Feet Under Water

The roadway illustrated above runs along the banks of the Wabash River at West Lafayette, Indiana.

In March, 1913, the great floods raised the river to the white mark on the tree at the left of the picture, completely submerging the macadam roadway.

This stretch of road was constructed in 1911 with "Tarvia X", and the condition of the highway after the flood gives ample demonstration of the fact that a Tarvia-bonded roadway is waterproof.

Tarviated macadam sheds an ordinary rainstorm immediately. Water does not percolate into the surface or loosen the Tarvia bond.

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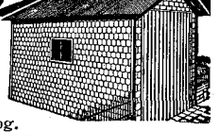

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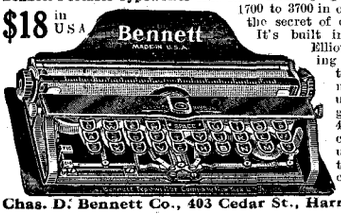

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There is a curiously modern sound about some of these lyrics. The following poem—save for the words "K'e" and "Ts'in"—suggests the work of Sara Teasdale, or perhaps of A. E. Housman, whom Miss Teasdale will not mind calling her master in song.

The K'e Still Ripples to Its Banks

TRANSLATED BY HELEN WADDELL

The K'e still ripples to its banks,
The moor-fowl cry.
My hair was gathered in a knot,
And you came by.

Selling of silk you were, a lad
Not of our kin;
You passed at sunset on the road
From far-off Ts'in.

The frogs were croaking in the dusk;
The grass was wet;
We talked together, and I laughed;
I hear it yet.

I thought that I would be your wife;
I had your word.
And so I took the road with you,
And crossed the ford.

I do not know when first it was
Your eyes looked cold.
But all this was three years ago,
And I am old.

This is said to be the oldest drinking-song in the world:

The Dew is Heavy on the Grass

TRANSLATED BY HELEN WADDELL

The dew is heavy on the grass,
At last the sun is set.
Fill up, fill up the cups of jade,
The night's before us yet!

All night the dew will heavy lie
Upon the grass and clover.
Too soon, too soon, the dew will dry,
Too soon the night be over!

But not all the ancient Chinese poets sang of wine in cups of jade, nor were all ancient Chinese ladies deserted like her who mourned her silk-pedler on the shore of the K'e. Here is a charming little song of fidelity:

I Went Out at the Eastern Gate

TRANSLATED BY HELEN WADDELL

I went out at the Eastern Gate,
I saw the girls in clouds,
Like clouds they were, and soft and bright,
But in the crowds
I thought on the maid who is my light,
Down-drooping, soft as the gray twilight;
She is my mate.

I went out by the Tower on the Wall,
I saw the girls in flower,
Like flowering rushes they swayed and bent
But in that hour
I thought on the maid who is my saint,
In her thin white robe and her coloring faint;
She is my all.

Ireland and China have no monopoly of poetry. Here is a splendid picture of sunset on the prairies of the Western United States—a poem full of music and

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color, possessing also a strong human appeal. We take if from *The Bellman:*

A Song of the Sunset

BY STOKELY S. FISHER

O wind from the golden prairie, sweet from the billowy lea
Where the orbed sun floats at setting like sunset on the sea,
A fragrance, not of the flowers, is shaken from your wings;
In my breast a glow,
A burning, not of the sun, at touch of your kisses springs;
And voices, not for the ear, a spirit in me can hear,
Far voices I know!

O tumbling ocean of light, O waves from the westward rolled!
From islands of desire in regions known of old,
From immortal years of hope in the charmed world of the child,
Returns the tide
With the spell of a pristine time when life was free and wild;
And I fly away, away down the vistas of yesterday
Where dreams abide!

Illusion the wonder-wrought progress! My heart to the past is true,
And vision only is real, and only the vanished I view!
The wraiths of mother's flowers coax me back, enchanted,
To the home she made
In the cabin beside the trail, embowered in vines she planted;
Her roses and mignonette, I feel them blooming yet—
They can not fade.

Our home, a little isle in a limitless ocean of grass!
Now over my soul again the silencing shadows pass
That fell in the lonesome gloaming,—the sorrow so solemnly sweet,
The awe thereof!
How we nestled, like huddling birds, about our mother's feet!
But we never wished to roam; our world was small as home,
As large as love!

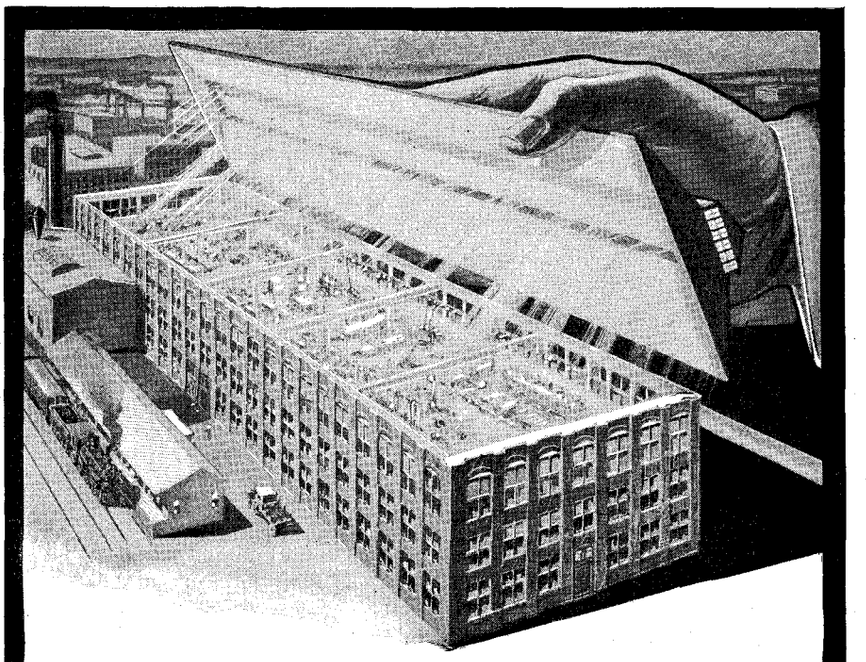
We dwelt in wonderland and caught the secrets known
To fairy creatures with wings, and from timid blossoms blown;
We knew the hearts of wild things, frank nature our only book!—
Oh, we were free—
In my heart is a hungry pang as out o'er the plain I look!
But the cabin has crumbled down, and the old trail leads to a town
Where it used to be!

In *Harper's Magazine* we find this interesting little fantasy:

The Pool

BY MARY WHITE SLATER

The day—the day—the shining day
When happy winds were blowing,
And down the shady garden way
The cherry flowers were snowing,
I blew and blew the wide world through,
All whispering, wet and cool,
And saw the high, the silver sky
Down in a pavement pool.
I leaned to see the trees and me
And clouds a-blowing by,
Then blew away, for fear I'd stay
And fall into the sky!
The day—the day—the shining day
When happy winds were blowing,
And down the shady garden way
The cherry flowers were snowing.



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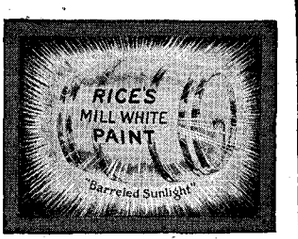

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

STEVENSON'S WIFE

MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON was content to remain in the background and let her husband reap all the glory for his literary achievements, and the result was that her part in his career has probably been minimized in the public mind. She was a great deal more than a mere domestic helpmeet, according to S. S. McClure, who writes about the Stevensons in an instalment of his autobiography in the March number of *McClure's Magazine*, which came out within a few days of her death at Santa Barbara, California. Mrs. Stevenson inspired and encouraged her husband in his creative work, and he relied upon her for critical judgment when the final drafts of his stories and essays were being made. She was an extraordinary woman in many ways, if we are to believe Mr. McClure:

The more I saw of the Stevensons, the more I became convinced that Mrs. Stevenson was the unique woman in the world to be Stevenson's wife. Every one knows the story of their first meeting: how, when Mrs. Osbourne was traveling in France with her daughter, Stevenson one afternoon, passing in the street, happened to look into the dining-room window of the little hotel at Grez just as Mrs. Osbourne was rising from the table; how he looked into her face for a moment, and said, when he went on up the street, that there was the only woman in the world he would ever marry.

There had been a Spanish ancestor somewhere back in Mrs. Stevenson's family, and in every other generation the strain asserted itself. She herself is a very marked Spanish type. When Stevenson met her, her exotic beauty was at its height, and with this beauty she had a wealth of experience, a reach of imagination, a sense of humor, which he had never found in any other woman. Mrs. Stevenson had many of the fine qualities that we usually attribute to men rather than to women: a fair-mindedness, a large judgment, a robust, inconsequential philosophy of life, without which she could not have borne, much less shared with a relish equal to his own, his wandering, unsettled life, his vagaries, his gipsy passion for freedom. She had a really creative imagination, which she exprest in living. She always lived with great intensity, had come more into contact with the real world than Stevenson had done at the time when they met, had tried more kinds of life, known more kinds of people. When he married her, he married a woman rich in knowledge of life and the world. Mrs. Stevenson's autobiography would be one of the most interesting books in the world.

She had the kind of pluck that Stevenson particularly admired. He was best when he was at sea, and, altho Mrs. Stevenson was a poor sailor and often suffered greatly from seasickness, she accompanied him on all his wanderings in the South Seas and on rougher waters, with the greatest spirit.

A woman who was rigid in small matters of domestic economy, who insisted upon a

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planned and ordered life, would have worried Stevenson terribly. In his youthful tramps he liked to start out with no luggage, buying a collar here and a shirt there, as he needed them. In managing his affairs, he had, as he often said, no money-sense. I remember hearing him tell how he and Mrs. Stevenson once went to Paris for a pleasure-trip. They had a £100 ($500) check and some odd money, and they meant to have a thoroughly good time and stay as long as their money held out. After a few days they found their funds running short; they couldn't imagine what they had done with it all, but there seemed to be very little money left, so they decided they had better get home while it lasted. When they got home, they found the £100 check among their papers. They hadn't cashed it at all, and didn't even know they hadn't.

In spite of his carelessness about money, and the fact that he put about $20,000 into his house in Samoa, Stevenson did so much work, and the demand for it has been so constant, that he left a large estate. A sick man of letters never married into a family so well fitted to help him make the most of his powers. Mrs. Stevenson and both her children were gifted; the whole family could write. When Stevenson was ill, one of them could always lend a hand and help him out. Without such an amanuensis as Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Stevenson's daughter, he could not have got through anything like the amount of work he turned off. Whenever he had a new idea for a story, it met, at his own fireside, with the immediate recognition, appreciation, and enthusiasm so necessary to an artist, and which he so seldom finds among his own blood or in his own family.

PUTTING FAKE BEGGARS TO WORK

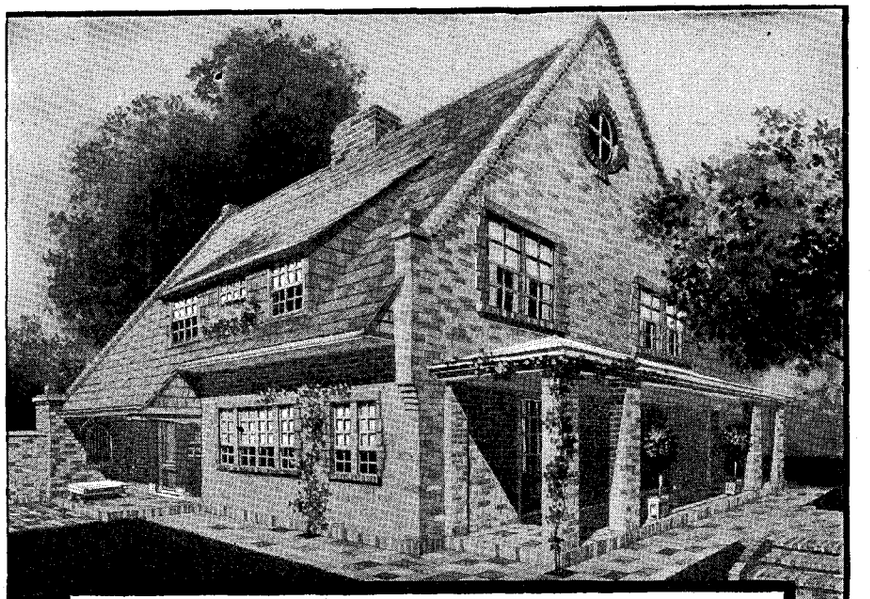
MOST people nowadays are theoretically opposed to giving alms to beggars, but probably less than one person out of every ten can always follow the dictates of his better judgment. Mendicants clever enough to present a pitiable appearance can count on a reasonable number of victims. Nearly all of us have suspicions regarding their worthiness, but we usually give beggars the benefit of the doubt. To protect the tender-hearted public from the cripple, the bogus farmer, the fake invalid, and the false blind girl, the police authorities of a number of cities, St. Louis in particular, are driving these pests from the streets and forcing many of them into honest labor. The St. Louis *Republic* tells of the different ways of disposing of fakers in its own city:

Certain it is that in St. Louis the day of the successful charity faker is gone. Why the ardor of the movement?

The charity faker is often a man quite as clever as those who would detect him.

One of the most frequent schemes is that of the guileless country boy. Out before your house there stops one of the old-time canvas-backed wagons you haven't seen since you were a child in the country. Nice and clean, the horses often sleek, or else thin as from a session at plowing.

The front-door bell rings, and as you



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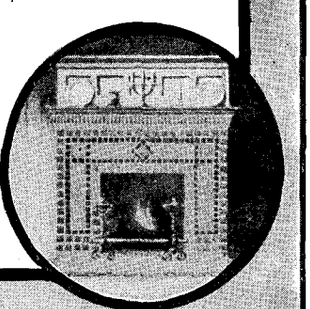

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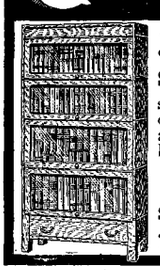

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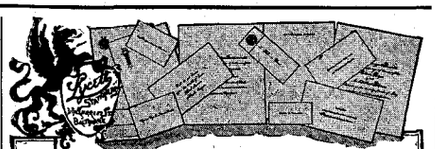

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peep out you see a jolly, kindly country boy, with some rabbits, let us say, in hand.

Ordinarily you may get your rabbits from the family butcher, but here are some brought fresh from the country. You can't resist.

You open the door, as you never would to a beggar, and it's the country boy.

"Please, mum, I'm on my first visit to town an' I got lost. I couldn't find my way to market an' I got a whole wagonload of rabbits. If I'd go down there now I'd be too late. An' I'll be plumb broke if I don't sell them."

He holds out some fine specimens.

You pity him as you see the big soulful eyes staring at the wonders of a city home. You buy far more than you could use, and, as he talks on, you buy still more, to send to sister. Of course, you don't stop to skin right then, and only when you do and he's already miles away, do you find he's bought up the spoiled rabbits of the game-stores in town and sold you these at twice what they're worth when fresh.

Of course, when they catch such a man as that they send him "up the road."

But there are other cases to be dealt with:

Poor "Dago John" worked hard in the rag-sorting branch of the paper-mill till the paper combine necessitated but two men instead of three, and John was let go. John's wife couldn't go out to work, for the baby was not yet weaned; and his other little ones were too young to turn bread-winners. John's broken English didn't help him get a job any quicker, and so he went from house to house, crying, saying: "Family starve! So hungry! Poor John!" till you dived into your pocket and gave him a quarter.

Ten houses—each a dime—was a dollar; four houses each a quarter, that's another; ten houses each a nickel, that's $2.50 a day. Seven days of the week—for John didn't observe Sunday—meant $17.50, or say, even $15. That's $60 a month, and a peasant Italian and his wife, with small children—all in one room—can live nicely on this, especially where John, when given food alone, would put the extra scraps in a bag, with a tear and say, "For the poor, sick, hungry baby!" That paid better by far than sorting rags, and so John, nominally hunting a job, and really with a family that would starve if he didn't land one, became a professional charity-beggar.

By and by he fell in the toils, and he told the straight story. But the police saw that even truth may be misconstrued.

John was furnished with the wherewithal to sharpen butcher knives, scissors, and the like—spies on his track soon showed him he could no longer beg, even had he been able so to do, with the tell-tale grindstone, and now John has such a good route he'd scorn to be classed a beggar.

Such reforms as these help not only the culprit but the city, because they keep men from eating and drinking at the city's expense. Sometimes the men who get caught deserve severe punishment. To continue:

For example, they tell of a man who arranged with the tenant of a battered old place in the suburbs—once a palatial residence, but gone to desuetude with the years—to allow them to make his house a

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basis of deposit for the "Rummage Sale Charities."

The one man kept house while the other went out with his wagon. Usually he telephoned the evening before—he had a house-by-house telephone directory, arranged for him by a group of schoolboys, eager to make pocket-money, and who card-indexed the telephone directory for him after school and on holidays.

Then he would select his street for the morrow, and in the convenient time between 6:30 and 7:30, when some one is apt to be home in each house, he would call up home after home in turn. He used a stereotyped form on all of them.

"Is this Roosa's?"

It was.

"J. P. Roosa's?"

Yes.

"Mr. Roosa," the voice would go on, "I'm sure that, like all the rest of us folk out here in Sunny Side (the suburb), you must have a lot of odds and ends around the house. Rags in the rag-bag, old hose in the cellar, an old stove you've been saving but'll never use, old magazines in the garret, a cradle you'll not have use for." So on and so on. "Now, if a hungry man, a starving girl, could eat these, warm himself, clothe herself, you wouldn't deny her them, would you?"

Of course Roosa wouldn't.

Then the man stated he was the agent of the Rummage Charities. Could he call, say, day after to-morrow, when their wagon "did" that avenue, gather up what he had to give, help him get "stuff" out of the way that was too good to throw in the dump, he'd never known any one to give it to, and never found a purchaser for? A little conversation, and he could.

You can guess the rest! The family had a lot of things ready when the wagon came, and as the man told of the poor, the needy, the flood-sufferers, the freezing, while he carried these out, hearts melted and other things went out to these suffering.

House to house the wagon went till full. Then it had an arrangement for getting other cheap express-wagons where needed, not to disappoint folk looking for it that day. Otherwise, with the rummage brought out, they might burn it or sell it, or give it elsewhere.

When this reached the old farmhouse it was sorted into bins. For each bin there were buyers. When there was enough old iron to warrant, a junk-dealer was notified and he bought.

When enough old clothes, a dealer in second-hand clothing was called. So with rags, old paper, old furniture, etc.

And the money—well, it may have helped relieve the freezing in the old farm-house or the hungry telephoner.

All of which has now been remedied.

Responsible agencies, like the Salvation Army and the regular charities agencies, take such gifts, and the latter advertises that it will call for old papers where notified.

But to actually beg, one needs a license in many cities, and that is hard to get.

The blind can be set to broom-making, at a local charity for the blind. The deaf can get work cutting kindling in a charity lumber-yard.

Men minus arms or legs or both can occupy a roller-chair with a buggy-top and sell newspapers—people will pity and buy. So, being minus the sense of touch, of sight, of hearing doesn't excuse you.

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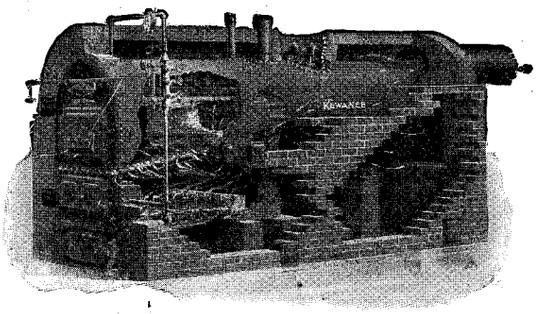

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Our booklet "Cutting Coal Costs" will interest you. Write for it.

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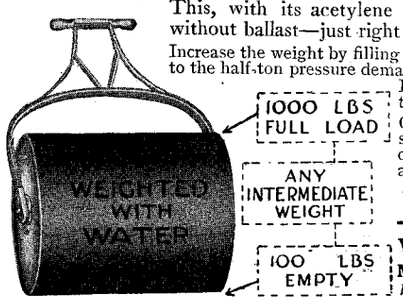

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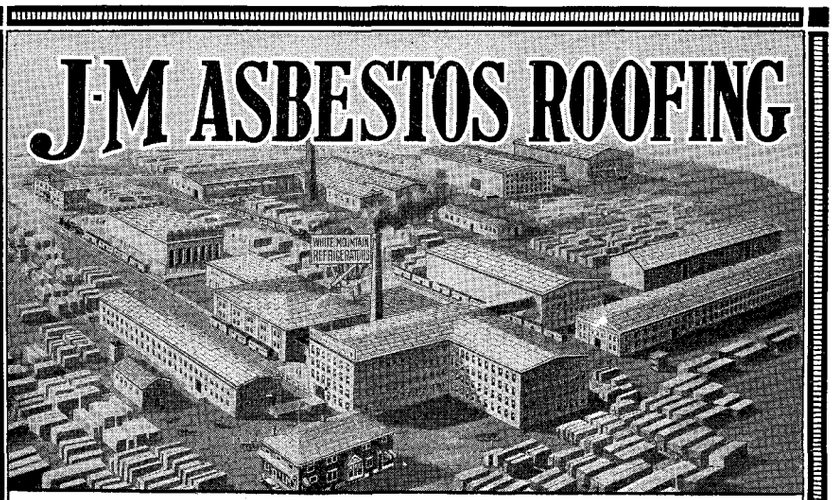

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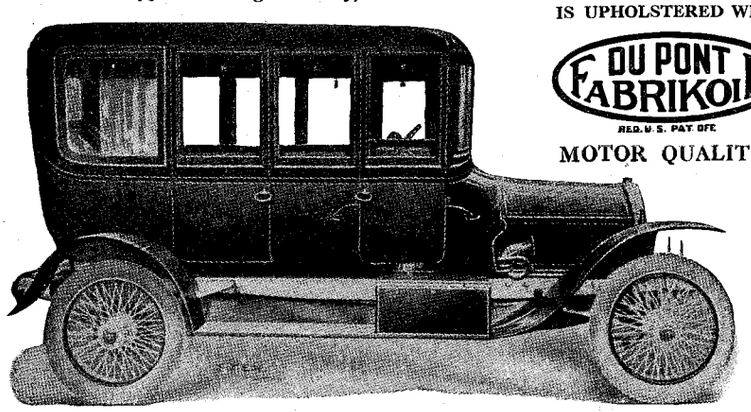

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And they've taken away another incentive to play pauper, and that is altering conditions at the poorhouse—beg pardon, the infirmary. Time was when the "poor old men" were really not too old to do some work at all, but they managed to be committed there and then rested on their laurels, at a lovely suburban farm, till death called them.

The new régime, however, generally has instituted reforms here. They till the fields as best they can, and far from being mere beggars living off the bounty of the community, they do no little share toward earning their keep, even tho this be out over the hills at the poorhouse!

JOSEPH FELS

WHEN Joseph Fels died in Philadelphia the other day the single-tax cause lost probably its greatest leader since Henry George. Mr. Fels did not confine his activities to this country; he made himself felt wherever an opportunity presented itself. He is said to have contributed regularly to single-tax funds in about a dozen different countries. The Philadelphia *North American* says he is largely responsible for the radical movement led by Lloyd-George in England, having helped to inspire the famous Liberal to make his fight against the vested wrongs of which the poor have been victims for centuries. Mr. Fels is credited with having done a great deal, indirectly, toward paving the way for the change in the Constitution which took the veto power away from the House of Lords. To quote from *The North American:*

The amendment was the first change in the English Constitution for nearly a century, and its effect upon legislation for the masses was inestimable.

Prior thereto the House of Lords could effectually block by the veto any progressive legislation that encroached upon the "divine rights" of English royalty.

England again felt the influence of the constructive mind and far-sighted vision of Joseph Fels when he purchased 1,300 acres at Hollesley Bay, in England, and organized a colony for the unemployed. The plan attracted wide attention and was so successful that the proposition was subsequently taken over by the Government.

A little later Mr. Fels bought 600 acres at Maylands, Essex, England, which was placed under cultivation by small holders. The plan is still being watched and studied with interest by economists the world over.

It was Joseph Fels who financed the agitation in England five years ago that led to the introduction of the land feature in the English budget, and which has caused such a stir in English politics.

It has been estimated that Mr. Fels gave away more than $250,000 every year to establish the single-tax propaganda throughout the civilized world. He founded the Joseph Fels fund of America, to which he contributed $25,000 annually. He gave away $25,000 annually in England, $5,000 in Denmark, $5,000 in Canada, and contributed large funds in other countries to boost the single-tax movement.

In addition, the single-tax leader was

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a supporter of the Fairhope single-tax colony at Mobile Bay, Ala., and of the single-tax colony at Arden, Del. He inaugurated the plan for the cultivation of vacant-lot tracts and other parcels of idle land in Philadelphia, London, and other large cities.

Mr. Fels was sixty years old when death closed his career. He was little known outside of his own country until he espoused the single-tax cause about ten years ago.

He was born in Halifax, Va., December 16, 1854, the son of Lazarus Fels. He was educated in private schools in Yanceyville, N. C., and Richmond, Va., leaving school when he was seventeen years old.

Soon after leaving school he obtained a position as a traveling salesman for a soap firm in Baltimore. In 1870 he joined his father in the soap-manufacturing business at Baltimore and later established a branch of the business in England. When Lazarus Fels died, the business was carried on by his two sons, Joseph and Samuel S. Fels, in Philadelphia.

Conducting a model factory and later inaugurating a profit-sharing plan with their employees, the Fels brothers prospered with their soap business and amassed millions.

Mr. Fels espoused the cause of Henry George in 1905, and since that time had devoted most of his time to forwarding the single-tax movement, leaving the management of the soap business to his brother.

Mr. Fels spent most of his time in England, where he had a beautiful home in Kent. He was largely occupied in studying facts and statistics which he thought would help the campaign against land privileges.

Mr. Fels objected to being called a philanthropist. He was generous in the distribution of his fortune for the benefit of the single tax, but he seldom gave to charity. He frequently said that "charities were the agents of pauperization." We read on:

Following are some of Joseph Fels's aphorisms which made a striking impression on all classes the world over:

"One of the hardest things is to convince the man with a full stomach that there is somebody hungry.

"I do not believe in anything being taxed that is made by human hands.

"I should like to wipe out that part of capital which is not produced by labor.

"I do not believe people are lazy by nature; they are lazy by reason of being forced to be lazy.

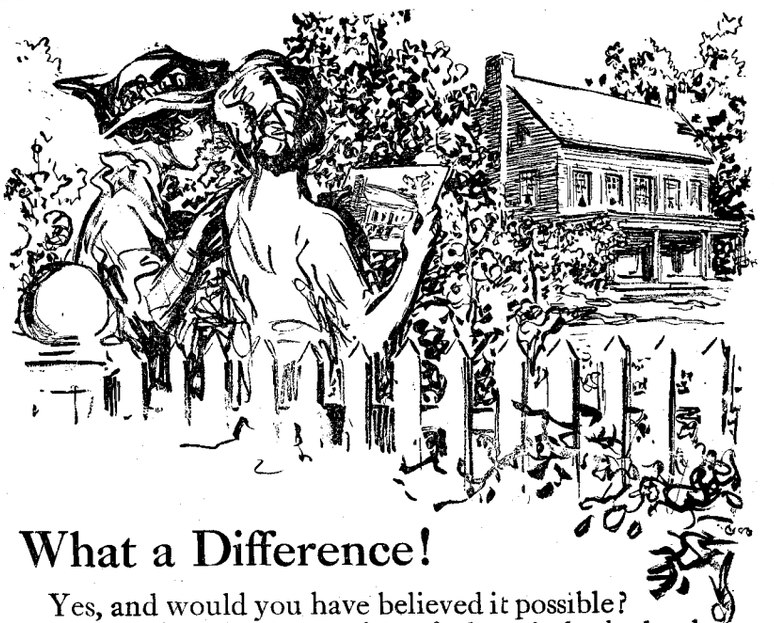
"There is no such thing as monopoly of labor; there is monopoly of land.

"I sometimes think that we Americans are the most easily tricked and fooled people on earth.

"If we had an educational fund of $1,000,000 a year, we'd upset the world in twenty years, as to economic conditions. I will be one of twelve to supply the funds.

"We can not get rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I have done it and am still doing it, but I propose to spend the damnable money to wipe out the system by which I made it.

"The gentleman who holds a deed to



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Dutch Boy White Lead

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That letter contains a moral sufficient for the basis of a whole year's advertising. *Too many people are buying their typewriters on "the excitement plan."* Buying them—not paying for them, as this man suggested—but actually buying them in this manner—buying in haste and repenting afterward.

Every day—yes, every mail—brings letters from business and professional people who have purchased typewriters on "the excitement plan" because some salesman, or some low-priced catchy advertisement, induced them to buy.

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The writing on the Fox is visible—*yes, ALL of the writing is visible*—it has a tabulator, back spacer, two-color ribbon, card and label holder, stencil cutter, interchangeable ball bearing carriage, automatic ribbon movement, line lock, variable line spacer, standard keyboard with 4 rows of keys writing 88 characters, light touch, easy action and great durability. *Typewriters not having these features are "Excitement Plan" typewriters.*

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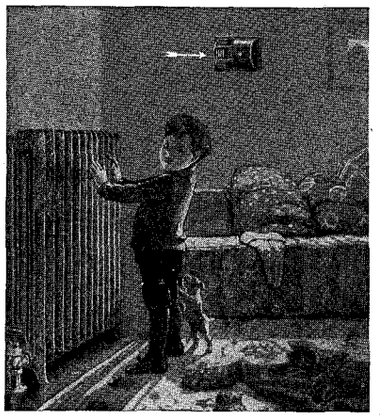

You can keep your home steadily at one temperature—whether on cool, raw, or stormy days. No matter how great or sudden the range of winter weather, you can hold the indoor temperature at just the degree desired for the comfort and health protection of the children and grown-ups by use of an

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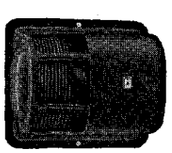

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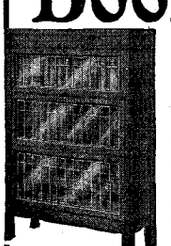

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vacant land does not want to dig or build; he wants to use a carving-knife on some other man.

"If there was 2½ per cent. tax on land values, I believe that within five years four jobs would be running after three men, instead of four men running after three jobs."

Mr. Fels's conviction that charities furnish only a temporary relief and add to the toll of pauperization was exprest in a reply to a letter to the single-taxer from a sanatorium for consumptives asking for a contribution. The reply is in part as follows:

"Mr. Fels contributes no money to charity. He knows that neither your charity nor any other can do more than temporarily relieve a few individual cases of distress. He knows that what the poor need most is not alms, but a change in social conditions which will make almsgiving unnecessary. It is to help in bringing about such a change that he is giving whatever he can spare to the abrogation of monopoly and special privilege.

"In the case of your own special charity, you are trying to keep up an institution for the care of indigent diseased people. You certainly must know that the conditions under which the poor live and work inevitably breed both consumption and poverty.

"You must know that a social system which so restricts opportunities for employment that thousands gladly accept a chance to work amid the most unhealthy surroundings, under the most harmful conditions, inevitably produces consumptives by the thousands.

"You must know that a system which places a premium on the withholding of valuable land from use must bring about the overcrowding of millions into disease-breeding tenements.

"You know this and yet imagine that, when you announce your readiness to care for fifty victims of this outrageous system, your duty is done.

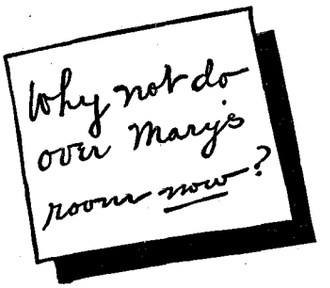
"It does not seem to occur to you that the cause of this evil should be removed, so that the further wholesale production of consumptives may be stopt and existing consumptives and their near relatives enabled to become self-supporting, so as not to need the aid of an institution like yours."

When asked several months ago what was the "underlying reason" of his support of single tax, Mr. Fels made a characteristic reply, as follows:

"Beyond the fact that I believe this would be a reform which would settle most, if not the whole of the problems of poverty, I have another reason. When I turn my toes up to the daisies and go to enrich the flowers, my money will be no help to me. I feel that I had better put it where it will do the most good now, while I have breath and a few brains left to apply it."

On another occasion, when asked if any of his experiments had proved the theory which he desired to have applied to the land question, Mr. Fels said:

"The most typical experiment is that of the agricultural village near Athome, Essex. Four years ago this was a large, abandoned farm, of nearly 700 acres. Today it supports a fairly satisfactory community of about 300 persons. The signif-



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icant thing is, I paid $35 per acre for that land when I bought it, and my next-door neighbors now decline to sell their land for 50 per cent. more.

"The land has gone up in value, but who created the increase in value? It was certainly not created by our next-door neighbors, and certainly not by me, for I do not live down there. It has been created by the people who settled there. My point is, these land values belong to the people who have created them."

THE ETERNAL MULE

THE long-eared beast of many burdens—the burden of undeserved contempt being one of them—is losing none of his prestige because of the coming of the motor-truck. Those who have been led to believe that the mule has been pushed back into a state of uselessness except on a few old-fashioned farms will have to back up and reconsider. Taking as a text the lamentation of *The Army and Navy Journal* that the supply of horses and mules is decreasing at an alarming rate, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* presents anew the virtues which make the lowly mule deserving of more respect than he receives. We read:

The mule family escutcheon has the bar sinister across it, but he has nevertheless occupied a secure position in society since Biblical times, and nobody knows how much longer. In the biographical dictionaries his personal achievements may not be mentioned, but he is entrenched in the Encyclopedia Britannica between Gerardus Johannes Mulder, a great Dutch chemist, and Elisha Mulford, an eminent Episcopal minister and philosopher. That is saying a good deal for an animal of modest pretensions that is popularly believed to cherish a heartier regard for the Afro-American than for others in this part of the world, and is said never to give his entire confidence to the white man as an associate.

In war the mule plays with high credit the rôle of Kipling's *Gunga Din*. He is bullyragged. He is blasphemed. He is belabored. But he is always on hand when needed, and he is always needed. In peace he is sportive. His humor is sometimes mistaken for spitefulness when he kicks a well-meaning farmer into a protracted sojourn at a hospital or sends his soul skywinding into the hereafter with his body not far behind. But when it comes to pulling a load, uphill or on the level, subsisting upon a limited menu, and starving the veterinarian, he puts it all over his handsomer and more aristocratic cousin, the horse. Wherever the footing meets the requirements of an able-bodied goat the mule can go and is willing to "tote his lead." His hide is tough and weather-proof, and his expectancy of life is higher than that of a thoroughbred.

Electricity relieved the mule of the task of pulling street-cars. Inventive genius has provided an electric substitute for him on the tow-path along the Panama Canal. The treadmill is now used chiefly as a figure of speech. Where the lay of the land is right more or less plowing is done by

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tractors. But there is still plenty of work for the mule to do. It is his proud distinction to cost nearly as much as a small automobile. He was perhaps 7,000 years old when the automobile was invented. He is built on the original model. He has the same tendency to back-fire that made it a risky business to start him when Alexander set out to cross the Indus, when Tamerlane crossed the Ganges, when Hannibal crossed the Alps, when Charles Martel double-crossed the Moors, when Washington crossed the Delaware, and when the farmer boy tried to cross a swollen creek in the last freshet.

Altho he is sometimes infernal, the mule is eternal.

A PEEP INTO MURPHY'S BRAIN

THE mind of Charles F. Murphy may or may not be, as one of his friends insists, "as clean as the mind of a little child," but the Tammany boss's mental machinery never gets gummed up enough to impede its action. Murphy's general cleverness is an old story, but it is not the ordinary brand of intellectual power that has enabled him to rise to and hold his high position. A prodigious memory is the main secret of his personal power, if we are to believe W. Axel Warn, who writes in the New York *Times* about the human side of the boss. His brain cells register thousands of little things that would make only momentary impressions on the mind of the average man of affairs. Mr. Warn gives us this glimpse of Murphy's mental processes and his methods of handling men:

A very intimate friend of Mr. Murphy with whom I talked recently declared that he had only seen Murphy write once. That was when Mr. Sulzer, subsequent to his removal from office, launched a broadside against the Tammany boss which required careful and detailed denial. Two men, experts at the art of writing convincingly, spent the better part of a night committing to writing what Murphy had told them he desired to say. After they had done their best and had submitted their *opus* to Murphy, he found fault with the phraseology, sat down, and wrote in his own hand a draft of the statement that ultimately was given to the press. Murphy had found fault with the length of their sentences and thought he was a better hand at short sentences than they were.

With all the minutiæ of detail that occupies Murphy's mind in the heat of a campaign, he never makes note of anything. He has a remarkable memory. His head is full of pigeonholes in which he has tucked away and classified all sorts of information. He can carry in his memory for many months the most trivial suggestion made by his advisers, and the men about him again and again have been surprized at being summoned by the Tammany boss and reminded that on such and such a date months ago they had suggested such and such a thing which had escaped their own memory but had stuck in Murphy's.

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Murphy, when he sits at the head of the Tammany council-table, impresses as much by his silence as by what he says. He speaks in short, jerky, low sentences, which seldom are more than twelve words in length. Frequently a full minute will elapse between one sentence and the next. His long suit is asking questions. He is an insatiable interrogator. When he asks somebody's advice he keeps him talking all the time, and yet the man who is being interrogated does not seem to realize how much he has been talking.

On such occasions Murphy is all friendly interest and ear. There are startling changes of subject. Two or three questions are asked on one topic in rapid succession. Then there may be a brief word of comment by the boss. Then he jumps to another topic, and so on throughout the conversation, until he has absorbed all the information he thinks his visitor in a position to give.

While a campaign is in progress Murphy is all business. He is willing to spend unlimited money to carry into effect some campaign suggestion that has imprest him as being good. Usually he preserves unruffled calm, no matter how hot the fight. The last campaign was an exception. Throughout it Murphy showed traces of irritation, perturbation, and petulance, which he had never displayed before.

Tolerant and good natured between battles, Murphy grows peremptory in his dealing with the captains and lieutenants who carry out his commands the moment the first gun in a campaign or primary fight is fired. He grows more and more peremptory as the battle goes on. Toward the end he becomes a veritable slave-driver, and those who work under him lead a dog's life.

This, perhaps, may be responsible for the fact that Murphy seldom runs two campaigns with the same men in charge of operations. He is a great believer in young men for important places. It was Murphy who discovered George B. McClellan, then a resident of his district, and started him in public life when he was quite a youngster. James A. Foley, the present Senator from Murphy's district, was only twenty-three when Murphy first sent him to Albany as a member of the Assembly. Now that he is just past thirty, he has been made Chairman of the Tammany Law Committee. He enjoys Murphy's confidence, and frequently the Tammany boss listens to and accepts his suggestions.

Men who have sat around the council-table with Murphy give him credit for an almost uncanny political foresight. In the last city campaign the Tammany boss, much as he disliked the late Mayor Gaynor, strongly urged his renomination, and when he was overruled he told the leaders who took part in the now historic conference at Delmonico's, where the McCall slate was made up, that turning Gaynor down would spell defeat.

Against Murphy's opinion was set the almost solid opposition of the Democratic machine in Brooklyn. Gaynor had never given more than one appointment, and that for a minor place, to anybody recommended by the Brooklyn organization, and he had frequently made sneering reference to John H. McCooey, Murphy's under-

(*Continued on page 527*)

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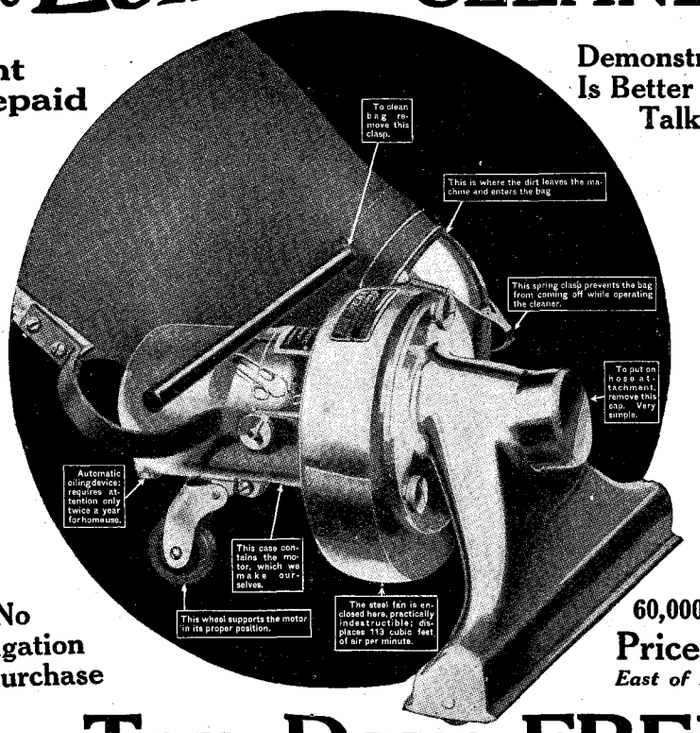
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The Motor Does the Work

Then the expressman will take it away—if you'll let him. Here's a chance to get your housecleaning done by the Best Vacuum Process *without cost.*

We ask permission to place the Eureka in your home Ten Days Free. because it's the only way you can *know for yourself* what it can do *in your own house.* It's our best advertisement, whether you return it after housecleaning or keep it for regular use.

The Eureka cleans carpets, rugs, floors, portieres, walls, furniture—everything—at about one cent per hour. Weighs but ten pounds, yet is guaranteed to clean as rapidly and thoroughly and to last as long as any cleaner made, regardless of cost. Rigidly guaranteed and practically indestructible. Attaches to any electric light socket. *Quickly pays for itself* in time and labor saved, and remember, no other method of cleaning can get *all* the dirt and make your home *really clean.* If you wish your family to breathe pure air, don't *scatter* dirt, *remove* it with a Eureka Vacuum Cleaner.

Tell us where to send the Cleaner, or write for Illustrated Booklet—Today.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company
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Canadian Branch: Onward Manfg. Co., Berlin, Ont. — We Want Dealers Everywhere

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:

Stewart Hartshorn

Shirley President Suspenders 50¢

Shoulder-freedom for work or play

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
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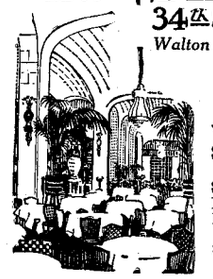
The VANDERBILT HOTEL

34TH ST. EAST AT PARK AVE., NEW YORK.

Walton H. Marshall, Manager *Subway Entrance*



"An hotel of distinction with moderate charges"

Within five minutes of principal railway terminals. Situation ideal.

TARIFF:

Single rooms	per day—	$3, $4, $5, $6
Double rooms	" "	$5, $6, $7, $8
Double bedrooms, boudoir dressing-room and bath	" "	$8, $10, $12
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Each room with bath

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THE advertising columns of The Digest now give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers.

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We advise those of our subscribers seeking advice or enlightenment on investments to write to a reputable banker. Many financial houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. A small investor will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE DIVIDEND RECORDS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

FRANKLIN ESCHER'S magazine, *Investment*, contains in the current issue a "complete record, obtained from official sources, of the dividends which have been paid consecutively by all the active railroad stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange." These data were compiled especially for this magazine by C. Percy Latting. With a few roads omitted, the table is as follows:

	Dividends Paid Consecutively Yrs.	*Present Rate Maintained Yrs.*	*Average Previous Period*
Atch., Tope. & Sa. Fe com.	13	6 % 4	4½% 9
Atch., Tope. & Sa. Fe pfd.	15	5 % 13	3.1% 2
Atlantic Coast Line com.	13	7 % 2	7.3% 11
Atlantic Coast Line pfd.	14	5 % 13	2½% 1
Baltimore & Ohio com.	14	6 % 7	4 % 7
Baltimore & Ohio pfd.	14	4 % 14	.....
Canadian Pacific com.	18	10 % 3	5½% 15
Canadian Pacific pfd.	19	4 % 19	.....
Central of New Jersey capital stk.	25	12 % 5	6½% 20
Chesapeake & Ohio com. (Now on 4% yearly basis.)	15	4½% 1	2 % 14
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul com.	22	5 % 2	5.6% 20
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	47	7 % 47	.....
Chicago & Northwestern com. (Plus 1% extra paid in January, 1911, due to change in dividend dates.)	36	7 % 12	5.8% 24
Chicago & Northwestern pfd.	36	8 % 11	7.1% 25
Chic., St. Paul, M. & O. com.	17	7 % 9	4.2% 8
Chic., St. Paul, M. & O. pfd.	33	7 % 21	5.7% 12
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd.	7	4 % 7	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd.	8	4 % 8	.....
Del. & Hud. capital stock.	33	9 % 7	6.4% 26
Del., L. & West. capital stock. (35% extra in stock of the Lackawanna R. R. of New Jersey declared in November, 1911.)	34	20 % 4	11.6% 30
Great Northern pfd. (In 1907, 1½% extra was paid. In 1906 also each share of Great Northern stock received one share of Great Northern Ore Ctfs.)	24	7 % 15	4.7% 9
Hocking Valley com. (Now on 8% yearly basis.)	12	12 % 1	3.9% 12
Illinois Central capital stock. (Now on 5% yearly basis.)	51	6 % 1	7 % 50
Kansas City Southern pfd.	7	4 % 6	5 % 1
Lehigh Valley com.	10	10 % 3	4.7% 7
Louis. & Nash. capital stock.	15	7 % 4	5.2% 11
Mis., Ka. & Te. pfd.	8	4 % 8	.....
N. Y. Cen.	44	5 % 2	5.9% 42
N. Y., N. H. & H. (Dividend now passed.)	41	5 % 1	9.2% 40
Norfolk & Western com.	13	6 % 2	3.8% 11
Norfolk & Western pfd.	17	4 % 15	2 % 2
Northern Pacific capital stock. (In 1908 also $11.26 extra.)	15	7 % 9	4.9% 6
Pennsylvania.	58	6 % 6	6.3% 52
Reading com.	9	8 % 1	4.2% 8
Southern Pacific capital stock.	8	6 % 6	3.9% 2
Southern Railway pfd.	3	5 % 1	3¼% 2
Union Pacific com.	14	10 % 7	4.6% 7

THESE EXTRAVAGANT TIMES

Laurence M. Symmes, writing in *Investment*, points out some of the extravagances that have led to recent business depression, and suggests remedies for some of them. No one is economically useful, he contends, "unless he saves a portion of his income for the benefit of industry." While the motor-car in its proper use has been "a tremendous conservator of human energy," in its abuse it has been "a world-wide extravagance." Some forms of waste in the motor-car have already been checked. For example, the fashion of annually discarding one car and purchasing a new one is "on the wane," and the heavy car is "passing into disuse," lighter ones taking their places.

But in our total of extravagance the motor-car has been only one of many offenders. To the high-priced theater, the café, and amusements of all kinds, in country and city alike, much blame belongs. Extravagance has, in fact, been world-wide, and it lies back of all local causes of depression, back of wars and great calamities. Except for world-wide personal extravagances capital could have well withstood the strain of all the other causes of depression.

Mr. Symmes questions whether prosperity can return in full measure until the damage done by extravagance has been repaired. It is possible for every one to do something to help in the cure of our ills. Each, for example, can save a fair portion of his earnings and "place the same at the disposal of legitimate enterprises, either directly by purchasing bonds and stocks, or indirectly by depositing them in banks." Each can eliminate a portion of his personal extravagances, even to the extent of "ignoring the hat-boy at the café." If all would ignore that unnecessary person, the boy "might take up farming." So with those who purchase motor-cars; if they would cease to buy $6,000 limousines and be satisfied with a perfectly serviceable car costing only $2,000, the remaining $4,000 would be left for some legitimate industry and the maker of big cars, by selling a larger number, might begin once more to prosper.

Mr. Symmes notes that the manager of a large café in New York estimated that on last New Year's eve the sum of $2,500,000 was spent in that city alone on suppers, theater tickets, cabs, saloons, tips to waiters, etc. Spent legitimately that sum would have built up many an industry. If we could suppose that 200,000 persons in large cities who spend $500 annually in tips, cabs, ticket commissions, etc., would now proceed to withhold that sum for legitimate industry, the country would have as an aid to prosperity $100,000,000 more than it has now.

THE AVERAGE MAN'S TAXES

A writer in *The World's Work* describes "the average man in America," from the point of view of family and income, as one whose family comprises four persons, including himself, and whose earnings are $517 a year, plus a possible $330 from a daughter who also works, thus making a total family income of $847. This average American "rents a small house, having no real estate." So far as he himself realizes, he pays taxes, when he pays taxes at all, upon a few personal effects only, and amounting in all to a few dollars a year. For the privilege of living in a free country, "with warships on the sea, street lights in front of his house, the policeman on his corner, and public service commissions looking after his interests," he feels that he is paying nothing, or next to nothing. The truth, however, is that of this average man's income of $875 there is paid by him toward the upkeep of his government more than a fifth of that sum—that is, he pays $140. Instead of paying nothing, therefore, "for the privilege of being an American citizen," he makes a very substantial

(*Continued on page* 520)

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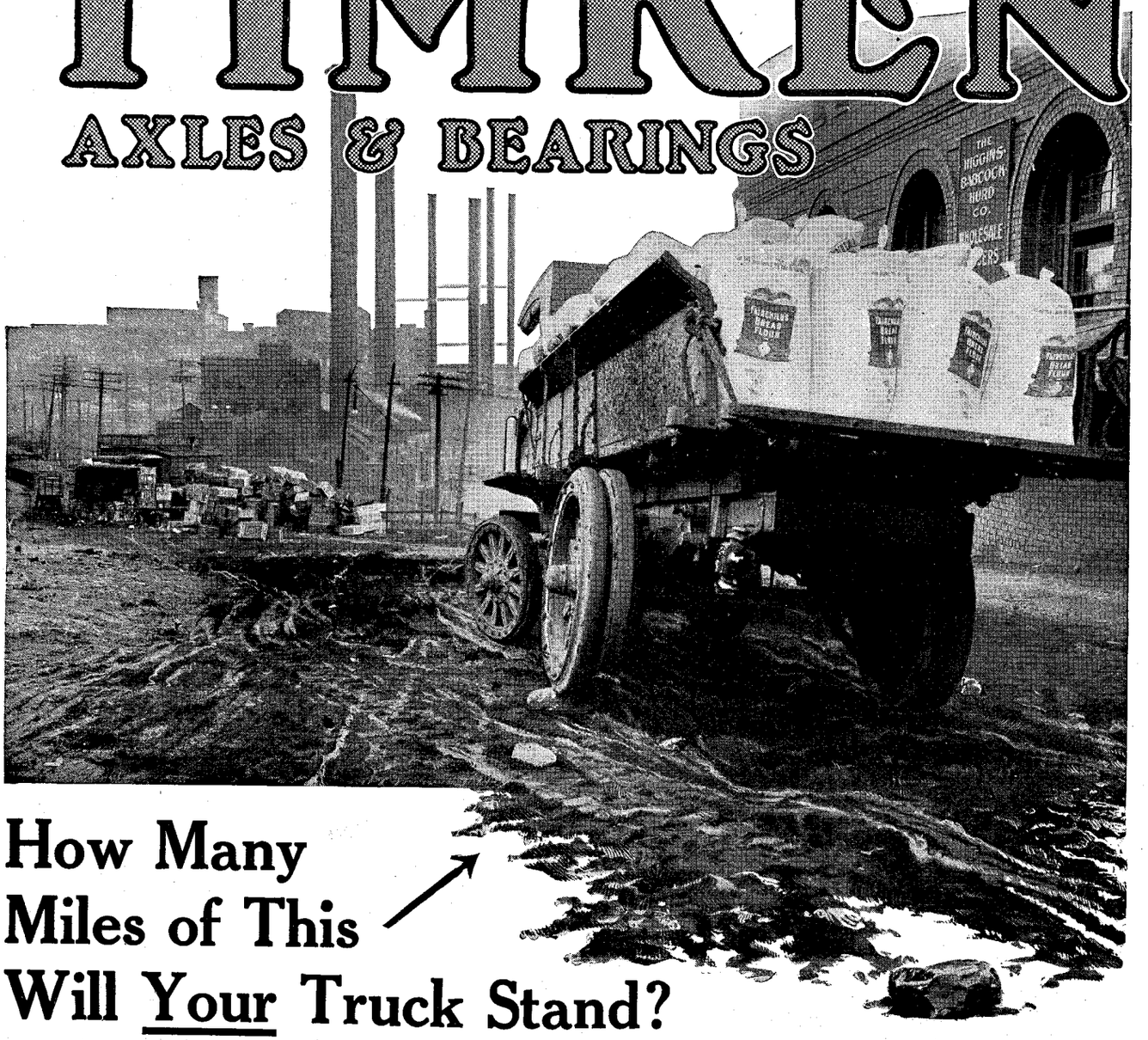
TIMKEN
AXLES & BEARINGS



How Many Miles of This Will Your Truck Stand?

EVERY truck has to face it *sometimes*—most trucks *every day*—many trucks *every day and all day.*

The truck must be built on mighty good axles and bearings to stand it long.

Rough roads hit bearings and axles *first, last and all the time.*

They have got to stand up to the racket if your books are to show a profit on motor-haulage.

You can't personally inspect and test your axles and your bearings.

But you can, through truck users in your neighborhood, compare the service records and upkeep cost of trucks that run on Timkens with others. It will pay you to do so.

And you can safely leave the inspecting and testing to the two great Timken organizations whose sole product is—in one case, axles, in the other, bearings.

Every executive, engineer and mechanic in those organizations realizes that his whole future depends on holding and increasing the prestige of Timken leadership in the construction of motor-car bearings and axles.

That prestige has been won by experience antedating the first power vehicle and is based absolutely on performance under thousands of motor trucks.

The superiority of Timken Axles and Bearings is also traceable to definite principles of construction that can be demonstrated just like a problem in mathematics. These and many other interesting facts are brought out in the Timken Primers, No. C-5 "On the Care and Character of Bearings," No. C-6 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles." Sent free, postpaid, on request to either of the Timken Companies."

The Timken-Detroit Axle Co.
Detroit, Michigan
The Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Canton, Ohio

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EST. 1802
Thorburn's Seeds
Always Reliable

FAR into the frosts of autumn the rich golden yellow of the Marigold will light up your garden with glittering splendor.

The most popular of our many Marigolds is the "Pride of the Garden," pictured below.

The plant itself is dwarf and compact in habit—but the flowers are magnificently large—and of the very richest yellow.

A full-sized packet of the seeds of this unusually brilliant flower will be mailed you for **10 cts.**

We will send you at the same time a complimentary copy of our splendid 1914 catalog—a complete list of everything that is best in seeds. Also that popular little book, "A Thorburn Garden for a Family of Six."

Thorburn's Seeds have been renowned for their uniform purity and fertility ever since Thomas Jefferson was President.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.
53 H Barclay Street, New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page 518*)

contribution for that privilege. Following is the writer's method of figuring out the average American's tax bill:

"We can get an approximation of the average American's taxes and income in two ways. The incomes from all sources received by the people of this country last year approximated $10,800,000,000. During the same period the expenditures of all forms of government, national, State, city, and county, were $2,600,000,000, almost one-fourth of the total income.

"Approaching the problem from the individual angle, the actual income of each gainfully employed person has been figured by statisticians to be $517 a year. If this gainfully employed person is not married and has no one dependent upon him, his contribution to the general government is only $81. But the average American is either married or contributes to the support of others. The Bureau of Labor, taking 25,000 families of all kinds as a basis, discovered that 64 per cent. of families are supported by more than one person and that the average family has $847 a year. Approximately three-fourths of the taxes, both direct and indirect, are paid by families, and the share of the average family is $140 a year.

"The two methods of figuring do not get exactly the same results, but the results are approximate, and they make it quite clear that the average American with a family pays between one-fourth and one-fifth of his income toward the upkeep of the Government. He is a heavily taxed person, accepting taxes with little protest, and less scrutiny of their expenditure, because the taxes are collected by indirection, and the taxpayer does not know that he is paying them. Indirect taxation is an inheritance from the days of autocratic government, when the ruling class wished to disguise taxes so that the populace would not recognize them. There is no reason why a free people should try to fool themselves. The money is spent for the people who pay the taxes. The more honest we are with ourselves and the more we know about our own affairs, the more economical and efficient will be our public servants. We shall probably never have long-continued economy in our various governments until we have taxation that is reasonably direct and comprehensible."

$100 BONDS

Henry R. Seager, Professor of Economics in Columbia University, is quoted in *The Odd Lot Review* as having recently exprest surprize that corporations "have not more generally issued bonds in small denominations." To his mind "it should be made easier for the small investor to buy a good corporation bond than to buy a share of stock." As a matter of fact it only recently became possible for any one to buy a single share of stock in any corporation listed on the New York Stock Exchange, "on terms substantially the same as those open to the one-hundred-share purchaser." Difficulties long stood in the way of doing so, but these have been overcome, and now Professor Seager does not see why there should exist any obstructions to "a similar state of availability in $100 bonds." Great corporations really "have most to gain through being in accord with public opinion," so that it is they who "ought to be the first to make all their bonds available in the $100 form."

GARDEN TALKS

"You Americans are only beginning to find out your possibilities," recently commented Mrs. Philip Martineau, one of England's best amateur gardeners.

"Owners of small gardens try, as a rule, to make them a happy medley of all sorts of flowers. They don't realize the beautiful effects obtained by a judicious massing of flowers of a single color scheme.

"The greatest mistake people make over here is in leaving things too much in the hands of the gardener."

Mrs. Lowrie Childs, an American woman gardener who has a beautiful estate in Omaha, and has taken active interest in civic gardening work, outlines these useful suggestions in garden planning:

"Try to consider the essentials of a garden—its purpose, in other words. Town gardens are first and foremost a setting for a house, and its position on the lot must govern the treatment of the garden. Plant the highest bushes at the back, the lower growing ones in front of these, and on the edges plant perennials—the old-fashioned hardy garden flowers. If you wish the quickest results in bloom, or desire to fill in some of the bare spots, use the standard annuals.

"Arrangement of the shrubs will have much to do with the artistic effect. Do not have too large an assortment. Have variety in their growth, flowers and foliage, but do not strive for great variety in color and so confuse your garden picture—keep it harmonious. When you have decided on the varieties of trees to plant, consider those appropriate for the size of your property. Then consider if the trees are to be for shade, screens, or shelter, or for all three purposes. Remember trees are individuals. Avoid geometrical flower beds on the lawn, for they disfigure it. Keep the garden a unit. It should have parts, but these should merge and blend. Soften the angle where the house joins the lawn by planting shrubs close to it or vines on it. Planting shrubbery or vines along the fence conceals the boundary of the garden and gives it the aspect of greater extent. If there is room, cozy little seats, pergolas, arbors, trellises and vases, make the garden attractive."

GARDEN DEPARTMENT — The Literary Digest

PLANT THE SEED TAPE!
IT'S THE SCIENTIFIC WAY
Make Vegetable Gardening Easy
Just unwind American Seed Tape from spool and plant as directed. Selected seeds, properly spaced inside paper tape and fastened with glue fertilizer, insures a quick, sturdy growth, because the paper attracts moisture to the already fertilized seed. Sprouts week earlier than seeds planted in soil. Proper spacing means no seed wasted—no thinning out. You save time and back breaking labor.
Send ONE DOLLAR for 50 ft. *each of White and Red Radish, Boston and Curly Lettuce, Onion, Spinach, Beet, Turnip, Carrot and Cabbage Seeds.* 500 ft. in all. Correct planting instructions in each package. Send the dollar now. *NO AGENTS.*
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SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1914 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 908 Freeport, Ill.

GREGORY'S HONEST Flower Seeds
help make prettier gardens. Sorts shown below grow freely and bloom all season. We will mail
5 Large Packets, Best Seeds, 10c postpaid
Candytuft, mixed. Nasturtiums,
Mignonette, sweet. Petunias, for beds.
Poppies, the showiest for borders.
Instructive Catalog FREE
Tells how to raise all kinds of flowers and vegetables. Offers the most reliable sorts, illustrated with "true-to-nature" pictures. Gives "honest" prices for "Honest Seeds." Please ask for your copy to-day.
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GREGORY'S HONEST SEEDS

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"Hardy Garden Flowers"
A Guide to the Best Perennials

Shows by many pictures how to use hardy plants in landscape effects. Describes the characteristics and gives cultural needs for all the old favorites. The tall and stately Foxgloves, the dainty Moss Pink, the glowing Poppies, the modest Primrose, and many others are shown in actual plantings.

"Hardy Garden Flowers" is too expensive for general distribution, but if you have a garden, or expect to plant one soon, we will be glad to send you a copy. Tell us about your planting plans and we can give you valuable advice about the plants you should use.

BILTMORE NURSERY
Box 1749, Biltmore, N. C.

THE JOY Blackberry

brings joy to all who grow, sell or eat it. It is more luscious in flavor than any other Blackberry I have ever grown, and is very large, being almost as thick through as it is long. The canes are of iron-clad hardihood, so strong as to need no staking, and bear heavily *every* year. In the winter of 1911-12 every Blackberry in my trial grounds was damaged more or less *except the JOY*, which came through with every bud and terminal in perfect condition. In my long experience with this berry its canes have never been affected, even slightly, by orange rust or other disease.

Headquarters for St. Regis Everbearing, the best red Raspberry, and Caco, by far the choicest of all hardy Grapes. A full assortment of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Garden Roots, Hardy Perennial Plants, Shrubs and Vines, Evergreen and Shade Trees, Roses, Hedge Plants, etc. Illustrated descriptive catalog, replete with cultural instructions, free to everybody. Established 1878. 200 acres. Quality unsurpassed. Prices low.

J. T. LOVETT
Box 130
LITTLE SILVER, N. J.

Fertilizer for Garden and Lawn

Double the yield of the garden and insure a velvety green lawn by using

Sheep's Head Sheep Manure

Pulverized, dry and clean, ready to apply. Two 100 lb. bags $4, freight prepaid east of Missouri River.

Send for Booklet

NATURAL GUANO CO., 807 River St., Aurora, Ill.

Greider's Fine Catalogue

and calendar of pure-bred poultry for 1914, large, many pages of poultry facts, different breeds in natural colors, 70 varieties illustrated and described. Incubators and brooders, low price of stock and eggs for hatching. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book.

B. H. GREIDER, Box A, Rheems, Pa.

CATALPA Trees

I am the only grower who sells direct to farmers under a guarantee to refund **ten** times the cost price, if trees prove not to be true speciosa.

Write for FREE booklet telling about my 150 acre grove I am growing for Telephone poles. *Satisfied customers everywhere.* Write today. Planting time is here.

H. C. ROGERS, Box 26, MECHANICSBURG, O.

Professor Seager believes that securities of this kind "backed by unimpeachable credit would open up a new investment era in the United States." He knows very well that a corporation, by encouraging general subscriptions to its securities, assumes the responsibility of "adequate publicity as to its affairs," but that responsibility is coming to the corporations anyway, "whether they like it or not." Hereafter, they will be compelled to render the right kind of reports, for on that subject "public opinion has crystallized and the ultimate outcome is plain."

The Odd Lot Review, in the same issue, presents "a survey of the field of available $100 bonds," in which the $100 bonds now on the market are divided into three classes in the order of their safety—first, the highest class; secondly, those offering larger yields and fairly well secured; thirdly, those of still larger yield, but somewhat speculative in character. The list was corrected, as to prices and yields, to February 20 of this year:

I

Description	%	Int.	Due	Price about	% Yield about
City					
$100 City of New York reg.	4		1958	98½	4.08
100 City of San Francisco	5		1928	103⅝*	4.75
Railroad					
$100 Ngr. & West. 1st Con.	4		1996	96¾*	4.15
100 Perkio. R. R. 1st (Rdg.)	5		1918	101¼*	4.65
500 A. T. & S. Fe Gen.	4		1995	96¼*	4.17

II

City					
$100 City of Vancouver	4½		1923	97*	4.92
Railroad					
$100 Chic., M. & St. P. Conv.	4½		1932	103⅞*	4.22
100 Colo. & So. Rfdg. & Ext.	4½		1934	95¼*	4.88
100 M., K. & T. 1st & Rfdg.	4		2004	71*	5.65
100 N. Y., N. H. & H. Conv. Deb	6		1948	117*	5.00
100 N. Y., N. H. & H. Conv. Deb. Ctf.	3½		1956	76½*	4.85
100 Virginian Ry. 1st	5		1962	101*	4.95
500 Bal. & O. Con.	4		1933	93½	5.05
500 Ch., M. & St. P. Conv.	4½		1932	103½	4.25
Public Utility					
$100 Am. Tel. & T. Conv.	4½		1933	99*	4.58
100 Com. Pr., Ry. & Lgt. Conv.	6		1918	100¼*	5.80
100 Mont. Power 1st & Rfdg.	5		1943	94½*	5.32
100 Twin State G. & Elec. Conv. Notes	6		1916	98½*	6.75
Industrial					
$100 Am. Agri. Chem. Conv. Deb.	5		1924	98½*	5.20
100 Beth. Steel 1st & Rfdg.	5		1942	88*	5.88
100 Central Leather 1st reg.	5		1925	100*	5.00
100 Ligg. & M. Tob. Deb. reg.	7		1944	124*	5.38
100 Ligg. & M. Tob. Deb. reg.	5		1951	101½*	4.90
100 P. Lorill. Deb. reg.	7		1944	123	5.44
100 P. Lorill. Deb. reg.	5		1951	101	4.94

III

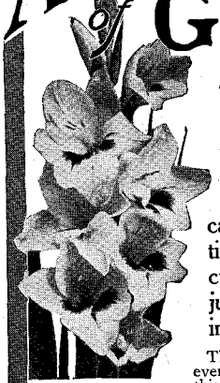
Railroad					
$100 West. Pac. 1st.	5		1933	76½*	7.32
Public Utility					
$100 Cities Ser. Conv. Notes	7		1918	101½*	6.60
100 Un. Lgt. & Ry. 1st & Rfdg.	5		1932	90¼	5.90
Industrial					
$100 Am. Ice Sec. Deb.	6		1925	88½*	7.60

* And interest net (no commission)

"BRAINY MEN" IN CITY AND COUNTRY—MORGAN AND HARRIMAN

In the current discussion of the elimination of interlocking directorates from corporations, *Moody's Magazine* has commented on the assertion, which has often been heard in financial circles, that the loss of "big brainy men" from boards of directors "will mean a decline in intelligence in the directorates." While public opinion undoubtedly still clings strongly to the theory that men conspicuous in Wall Street and elsewhere for large wealth "have been especially brainy men," their positions having been reached "through extraordinary personal ability," the writer in *Moody's* contends that "no popular notion was ever more fallacious than this." Wall Street men "have on the average no more actual ability than men in other walks of life"; indeed the writer believes that "just as large a percentage of able and brainy men can be

A Garden Full of Gladioli for $1.00



The Gladioli is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladioli kingdom.

Last year we sold 150,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW

so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions with every package.

Write, or call at our store, mention "Literary Digest," and secure this splendid collection of Gladioli Bulbs for **only $1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1914 Catalogue.**

Stumpp & Walter Co
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"HOW TO GROW ROSES"
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1914 STAR ROSE CATALOG
It describes 360 carefully selected varieties of **the best roses for America.** None but the very cream of the world's best roses in this list. Tells how to plant, prune, etc. Send for it today. It's **free.**
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Rose Specialists Over 50 Years' Experience
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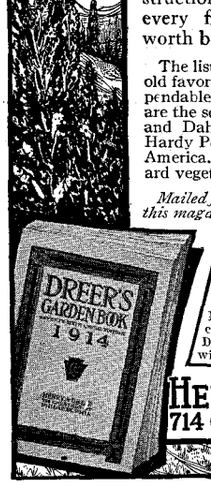
DREER'S 1914 Garden Book



THE amateur will find just the information needed to make his garden a success—over one hundred clear, concise, dependable, cultural instructions for growing almost every flower and vegetable worth bothering with.

The list of worthy novelties and old favorites is complete and dependable. Especially important are the sections devoted to Roses and Dahlias. The collection of Hardy Perennials is the largest in America. Selected strains of standard vegetables and flowers.

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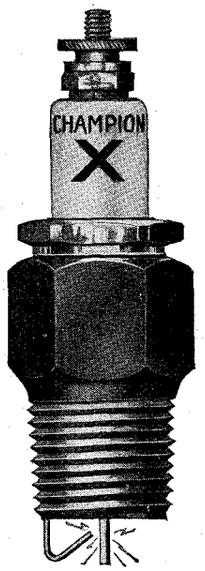
The Champion X Is The Spark Plug The Ford Motor Co. Puts On The Ford Cars



Special ½ in. **75c.**

The Ford Manual, which is issued for the guidance of Ford agents, says: "The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory, are best adapted to the requirements of our motor, notwithstanding the opinion of various garage men to the contrary."

The spark plug referred to is the Special ½ inch **Champion X.**

But it isn't only The Ford Motor Company that endorses **Champion Spark Plugs.**

Seventy-five per cent. of all the cars made in America today are factory equipped with Champions.

This includes not only the Ford, Overland, Metz and Maxwell, but over forty other of the best known motor cars in the world. All replacements should, of course, be made with Champions. Insist upon them.

Champion Spark Plugs do not show deflection at their points as the result of hard service.

Their high quality is based not only on the superior materials used, but upon our manufacturing processes.

There is a **Champion Spark Plug** for every type of Motor Car, Motor Truck, Motorcycle, Motor Boat, Aeroplane or Stationary Motor.

Special ½ inch Champion X sells for 75c everywhere

Consult with your dealer as to the **"Champion"** which will give your motor its highest efficiency.

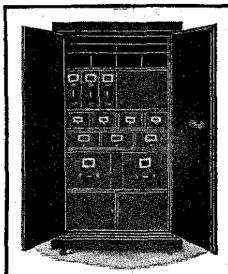
(Licensed under the Canfield Patent No. 612,701, October 18, 1898.)

Champion Spark Plug Company

F. D. STRANAHAN, Treasurer — R. A. STRANAHAN, President

308 Avondale Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

Export Representatives, AUTOMOBILE SUNDRIES CO., 18 B'way, New York



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This small portable electric lamp will stick to a mirror. Has an invisible spring clamp that holds it to the back of a chair, head of a bed—anywhere you want the light—an adjustable shade CONCENTRATES THE LIGHT, bringing it directly upon any object.
For shaving, dressing, sewing and reading—saves your eyes and light bills—is a COMFORT in homes, offices and stores; a JOY TO TRAVELERS—can be packed in your grip.
At dealers. Sent prepaid complete for $5.00.

WIZARD ELECTRIC LAMP CO.
151 New Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal.

Positive guarantee of money back if not satisfactory.

found in the ordinary country town in proportion to population as are found in New York City." Primarily it is not any particular ability that has given to New York men their wealth and position, but "environment, opportunities, and circumstances." The writer says further, citing J. Pierpont Morgan and E. H. Harriman:

"Intelligent men will reach powerful positions because of their talents, but the extent of their success in business is always dependent on their opportunities. A man in a country town who might become its most powerful citizen would perhaps never accumulate a large fortune or control a very large situation, but this would be because there was no opportunity for a large fortune in that particular place or no opportunity for large control. The same man placed in Wall Street for the same period of time might become as powerful and conspicuous as a Morgan or a Harriman.

"This notion that the big Wall Street men are personalities of unusual intelligence can easily be exploded by a couple of concrete illustrations. The most conspicuous examples of so-called Wall Street 'wizards' during the past twenty years have been J. P. Morgan and E. H. Harriman. People who do not stop to think or analyze believe that both these men achieved their great successes because of extraordinary ability and unusual judgment. But it can be shown that both Morgan and Harriman had their limitations and that their judgment in the long run was fully as faulty as that of the average man.

"Some of Mr. Morgan's successes in business were so great that his many mistakes are usually overlooked. Mr. Morgan is given great credit for having rejuvenated the railroad industry in this country in the '90s, and for having built up the big Steel Corporation twelve years ago. But as a matter of fact, Mr Morgan did not do these things. Circumstances made most of his railroad reorganizations great successes. The vast revival of business which took place in 1896 and continued until 1907 resulted in very great prosperity for the several big Morgan railroads, but whether Morgan or some one else had reorganized these railroads they would have been fully as successful in these years. Other railroads never touched by Morgan were fully as successful, and some more successful. As for the Steel Corporation, this was not a creation of Morgan's brain. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is responsible for it. Morgan would never have organized the Steel Corporation if Carnegie had not driven him into a corner and forced him to consolidate the steel interests of the country at that time.

"As for Morgan's actual mistakes in business, they are legion. His judgment was so poor in 1895 that he refused to reorganize the Union Pacific Railroad on the theory that it had no future and that its outlook was not as good as that of the Erie. In 1901 he organized the International Mercantile Marine Company, which has been a failure from the start. In 1903 he attempted to load the Erie Railroad with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette properties, but failed in this because of the objections of other interests in the Erie property. He was the chief backer of Charles S. Mellen in the New Haven system expansion, which has ended so disastrously. In fact, if we make a careful study of the Morgan career we will find that Mr. Morgan's judgment was not so wonderful, after all, and we are drawn to the conclusion that if J. P. Morgan had been brought up in a

Wine Jelly when flavored with Abbott's Bitters is made more delightful and healthful. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

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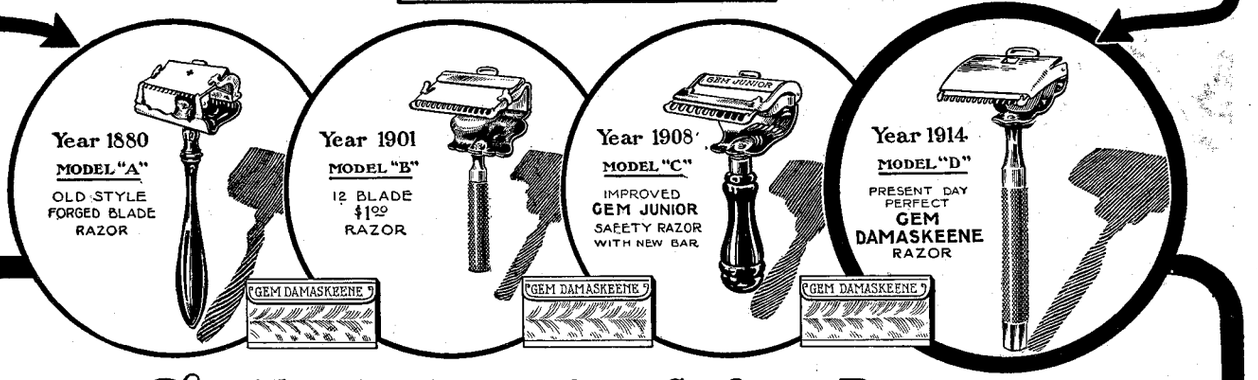

The Evolution of a Safety Razor

What style Safety Razor are You using?

OVER thirty years ago the first Gem Safety Razor was introduced. To-day—as the result of persistent experimenting, testing, proving—the **Gem Damaskeene Razor** (the present-day "Gem") stands as the most practical and efficient shaving instrument in the world.

¶ Four distinct Gem models have been produced in this period—each representing an advance over the preceding one—each marking a distinct step towards perfection in every detail.

Model "A" was the first Gem Safety—a good razor—blade, frame and handle well built—but lacking those finer points of modern construction and blade adjustment which now insure the smooth, easy, ready cutting qualities.

Model "B" was the second Gem—a razor less cumbersome than the original. An improvement will be noticed too in the adjustment of the teeth. But, because of its limitations, this model was discarded by the Gem years ago, yet razors of almost this identical pattern are advertised and sold to-day.

Model "C" was the third, and here a distinct improvement in the method of holding the blade is adopted—a hinged bar replacing the small side hooks. But this model in its turn gave way to—

Model "D"—Gem Damaskeene Razor, the 1914 marvel—the mechanically perfect razor, with its convenient sized handle, light weight, finely adjusted guiding teeth, and unique frame which automatically adjusts blade to exact angle, thus ensuring a smooth, even, quick, comfortable shave.

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR OUTFIT, complete with 7 extra Damaskeene Blades, $1.00

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¶ The **Gem Damaskeene Blade** is worthy of the Gem Damaskeene Holder. Made of highest grade steel, specially prepared and tempered to hold a keen cutting edge. **Fits all safety razors like models shown and makes them all work better.** But we want **you** to test this. Send us your name and that of your razor and we will send you a new **Gem Damaskeene Blade Free.** Regular price is 35c. per set of 7 blades—sold everywhere.

DEALERS WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH TRIAL BLADES UPON APPLICATION ONLY

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little country town and had had the benefit of only the opportunities present in that town, while he would have been a successful man, there would have been nothing unusual about him.

"The same facts apply to Mr. E. H. Harriman. While he had imagination enough to see the possibilities in the Union Pacific system, he was distinctly stupid when he loaded the Union Pacific up with Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, New York Central, etc., at enormously inflated prices, and he certainly showed poor judgment when he tried to buy control of the Boston & Maine property at $200 per share in 1906."

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION

An estimate has been made of the world's output of pig iron in 1913. It shows a total of 76,500,000 tons, which is "a new high record." The part of this total contributed by the United States was something more than 40 per cent., that is, about 31,000,000 tons. These figures prove that this country leads the world in the iron and steel market. In late years the production of pig iron has rapidly increased. In 1898 it was about 36,000,000 tons. From this it appears that the output has since doubled. Since 1898 this country has considerably increased its percentage of the total. Whereas it produces now more than 40 per cent. of the total, it produced only 32 per cent. in 1898. Figures for 1900 show that, while we were then producing 13,790,000 tons, Germany produced only 8,381,000 tons, and Great Britain only 8,959,000. While the total for this country, as already stated, has since risen to 31,000,000. Germany has made progress even more rapidly, her total last year having been 19,000,000 tons. Great Britain, however, has lost ground. Her output in 1912 was less than it was in 1900. Great Britain in 1890 led Germany by a large amount, and was not very far behind this country, her total being 7,800,000 tons, while that of Germany was 4,585,000 tons, and that of this country 9,200,000. Following is a table presenting the output of pig iron in all countries, for each year since 1865, and for several years before 1865 as far back as 1800:

Year	*Tons*	*Year*	*Tons*
1913	76,500,000	1891	25,718,000
1912	72,566,000	1890	27,157,000
1911	63,668,926	1889	25,345,000
1910	65,835,000	1888	23,591,000
1909	60,314,000	1887	22 171 000
1908	47,450,000	1886	20,386,000
1907	60,000,000	1885	19,100,000
1906	58,650,000	1884	19,475,000
1905	53,700,000	1883	21,000 000
1904	45,050,000	1882	20,750,000
1903	46,368,000	1881	19,400,000
1902	43,400,000	1880	17,950,000
1901	40,356,000	1879	13,950,000
1900	40,400,000	1878	14,118,000
1899	39,410,000	1877	13,675,000
1898	36,166,555	1876	13,475,000
1897	33,463,765	1875	13,675,000
1896	31 504,290	1874	13,500,000
1895	28,871,000	1873	14,675,000
1894	25,600,000	1872	13,925,000
1893	24,813,000	1871	12,500,000
1892	26,474,000	1870	11,900,000

My Beauty Exercises

Will make you look younger and More Beautiful than all the external treatments you might use for a lifetime. My system removes wrinkles and lines, draws up sagging muscles, firms the flesh, rounds out the thin face, makes the complexion fresh as in girlhood—without massage, vibration, astringents, plasters, chin straps, or any appliances whatever.—Just Nature's Way. I teach you a method for life.

My system not only reduces double chin, but it LEAVES THE MUSCLES AND FLESH FIRM AFTER THE SUPERFLUOUS FLESH HAS BEEN WORKED AWAY. The *too thin* neck can also be beautifully rounded and hollows filled out.

No matter how tired, five minutes of my Facial Exercise will freshen your complexion and give it a most exquisite coloring.

Write today for my New Booklet on Facial Beauty Culture, Body Culture and New Beauty Suggestions—FREE.

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The first woman to teach Scientific Facial Exercise.

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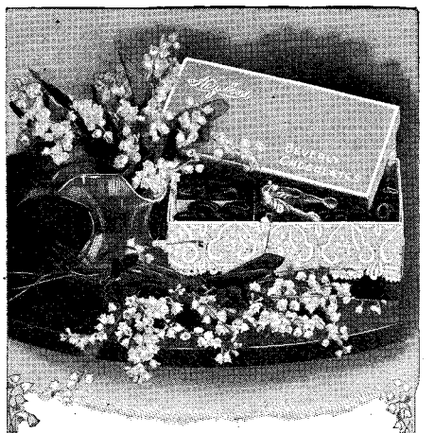

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If Huyler's grew, like flowers, they could not be fresher, purer—more inviting.

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It is not just purity that gives Huyler's their rare deliciousness. It is the genius of the makers, consummated by forty years of experience and experiment, and the incredible care taken in every process that have made and kept Huyler's the masterpieces of taste in candy.

Huyler's Bonbons and Chocolates and many other sweet things from Huyler's are sold by Huyler's sales agents (leading druggists everywhere) in United States and Canada. If there should be no sales agent near you, please write us.

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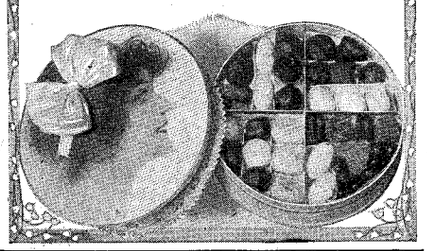
Frank DeK. Huyler, President

Ask for Huyler's Cocoa and Huyler's Baking Chocolate at your grocer's



Australia from a Woman's Point of View

This new book by Miss Jessie Ackermann, F.R.S.G.S., is the first on Australia written by a woman. It deals more especially with the women of the country and what they are doing with the enlarged powers that have been bestowed upon them. In order properly to present the subject, the author outlines briefly the natural, political, industrial, social, religious, and home settings in which the women of Australia live, move and have their being as equal citizens with men. Illustrated with 64 plates. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62

Funk & Wagnalls Company
New York

Of Special Value to all Interested in **Woman Suffrage**

Year	*Tons*	*Year*	*Tons*
1869.....	11,575,000	1856.....	7,000,000
1868.....	10,400,000	1850.....	4,750,000
1867.....	9,850,000	1830.....	1,825,000
1866.....	9,300,000	1800.....	825,000
1865.....	9,250,000		

SPECULATION ON A MARGIN

Dr. Edward S. Mead, the Professor of Finance in the University of Pennsylvania, has just issued a new book, entitled "The Careful Investor," in which he has a chapter, preliminary to his main subject, setting forth the nature and consequences of speculating in stocks on a margin. Dr. Mead contends that it is this type of speculator who "makes stock exchanges and brokers possible." It is the commissions paid by them that "build exchanges, pay rents, maintain private wires, and support thousands of men who get a living from this business." Inasmuch as the speculator pays these bills, Dr. Mead raises the question, What does he get for his money? Following is his reply to his own question:

"You have a good bank balance or some sound investments. You believe that Atchison common at par is too low. You think the price will advance. You resolve to take advantage of the rise. You secure an introduction to a broker. How glad he is to see you—especially in times like these. You give him an order to buy 500 shares of Atchison, costing $50,000, for your account and risk.

"You do not have $50,000. Your available resources are only $5,000. But this is no barrier to the transaction. Your broker is also a banker. He will lend you the difference between $5,000 and $50,000, and will buy the 500 shares for you, providing you will leave the stock on deposit with him to secure the loan. The purchase is made. You give the broker $5,000 in cash or securities. He borrows $45,000 from a bank or a trust company and buys 500 shares Atchison, as he notifies you, 'for your account and risk.'

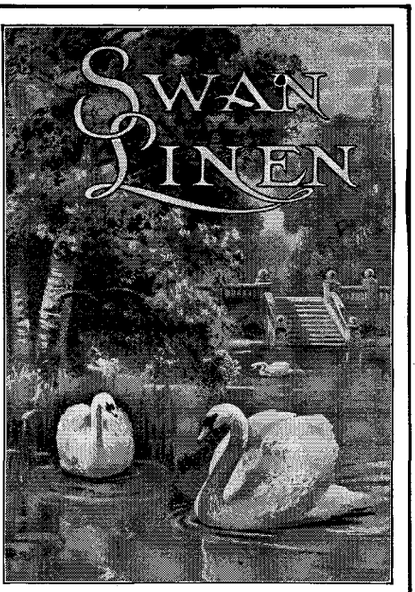
"I once heard a broker describe the resulting situation and its developments as follows: Says the broker to his customer, or 'client': 'You own 500 shares Atchison, costing $50,000, and worth $50,000 to-day. Of this $50,000, $5,000 is your money and $45,000 is my money. Suppose, now, that the price of Atchison goes up 10 points. Your 500 shares are worth $55,000. Of this $55,000, $10,000 is your money and $45,000 is my money. You have made $5,000. You have vindicated your judgment of Atchison's value. You have a good opinion of yourself. You order your broker to sell. Your account with your broker stands like this:

"John Jones in account with Smith & Co., bankers and brokers:

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To loan.....	$45,000	By 500 shares A. T. S. F...	$55,000
To interest 1 month 6 per cent.....	225		
To commission ¼ per cent..	125		
	$45,350		
Balance.....	9,650		
	$55,000		$55,000

"The broker now gives you, if you want it, a check for $9,650—your original $5,000, and $4,650 additional. You are a successful speculator. Life is sweet.

"Now reverse the situation. Atchison does not go up. It goes down. The grasshopper, or the hot winds, or the Kansas legislature, or the Interstate Commerce Commission, move on the Atchison.



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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
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Atchison common is 'weak.' It goes down two points. Comes now your broker and says to you, in effect, something like this: 'You own 500 shares of Atchison. These shares are worth to-day $49,000. Of this $49,000, $45,000 is my money and $4,000 is your money.' Suppose the hot wind blows on, and Atchison goes down three points more. Again your broker confronts you: 'Your 500 shares are worth only $47,500. Of this sum $45,000 is my money and $2,500 is your money. I have these shares pledged at the bank as collateral for the $45,000 I borrowed for you. The bank demands more security. I'm sorry, but I must have more margin. About $1,000 will be sufficient.' So you give your broker $1,000 more, and if Atchison keeps on descending, you give him another $1,000, and another. You must keep his security safe. He must always have $45,000 in the value of your stock.

"Now, suppose you can not meet these calls for margin. Suppose Atchison goes down 10 points in a single day—it went down 18 points on May 18, 1901—and you can not raise the money for margins. You are sold out. Your broker sells your 500 shares of Atchison, if he is honest, at the best price he can get; if he is dishonest, at the lowest price of the day. He sends you this statement:

"John Jones in account with Smith & Co., bankers and brokers:

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To loan.....	$45,000	By 500 shares A. T. S. F. at 92.....	$46,000
To interest....	225		
To commission	125		
Balance due Jones.....	650		
	$46,000		$46,000

"You have lost $4,350, perhaps in a single day. This is margin speculation. This is what keeps the stock exchanges and brokers' offices going."

RAPID INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN SWEDEN

Sweden, as well as the other countries in the Scandinavian group, seldom swings into the ken of the American observer of economic changes. Even Englishmen commonly know little about its affairs, except that large quantities of iron ore, timber, and matches are imported from it to England. It was noted some time ago in *The Economist* that "a very rapid industrial development" was going on in Sweden. The country has long been known to possess great mineral wealth; indeed, her mines have been worked for centuries, with profit to the country. The iron of Sweden has been famous for generations; much of the world's supply once came from Sweden, its iron being of superior quality. Geologists and students of economics long since foresaw that the mineral wealth of the country was destined to still greater achievements in the future.

Except for the scarcity of coal in Sweden it is believed that this wealth would have been exploited long since. Such coal as the country has lies in the north, where it covers an area of 250,000 square miles, "but over half this area the coal is not worth extracting," its quality being inferior and the output small. Some of it can and is used in smelting ore. Future development, however, lies not in the use of coal, but in "the utilization of water-power." So declares the writer in *The Economist*, who presents a striking outline of the possibilities that lie ahead for Swedish mines.

Sweden's water-power ranks third among

The Howard Watch

IN higher railroad circles there is a very natural ambition to carry a watch that is not merely Railroad Standard, but a standard for railroad watches.

It is well known that Railroad Officials and the higher grades of Trainmen show a marked preference for the HOWARD Watch.

But there is also among the rank and file a surprising number who have the wholesome ambition to own a HOWARD, and who make it a point to get one, even at the cost of some self-sacrifice.

In America, as nowhere else, the typical railroad president, corporation executive, head of an industry or a business house, is the man who has made his way up from the ranks.

And it is often the man in the ranks, impelled by his self-respect, his professional spirit, and his ambition for the better things of his calling, who saves to get a HOWARD.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel in 18K gold case at $170—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

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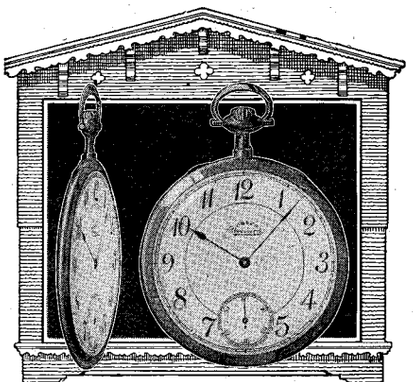

One-half actual size

Standards in Watches have changed

Many a man today who used to be satisfied with a watch that was "Railroad Standard," or a watch "like my father carried," is replacing it with that standard of today for a gentleman's time-piece—the

GRUEN

Veri Thin Watch

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those of European countries, Norway being first and Austria-Hungary second. The waterfalls of Sweden are, however, more difficult to exploit than those of Norway, being not so high, nor so compact, but they "often have the advantage of flowing from great lakes which form natural huge basins." Already Swedish enterprise has harnessed nearly 700,000 horse-power, one-half of it being converted into electricity for transmission to a distance and the rest employed on water-wheels. All large towns in Sweden are, or soon will be, lighted by electricity, and use has been made of it in many small industries and on railways and trolley-lines. It is expected, however, that iron and steel will derive the most benefit from this form of power. Following are further items in *The Economist's* interesting article:

"The output of iron ore has never been so great as it is to-day. The Swedish smelting industry suffered severely from the discovery that iron ore could be smelted with coke instead of with charcoal; but in recent years the output of pig iron and steel in Sweden has increased rapidly, partly because the native ores are exceptionally pure, and the demand for high-grade steel enables charcoal-smelting to be conducted profitably. The mean production of pig iron grew from 177,000 tons per annum in the years 1856-60 to 471,147 tons in 1891-5, to 528,255 tons in 1901-5, and to 615,778 tons in 1907.

"The most important iron-mines in Sweden are situated in the province of Norrbotten, within the arctic circle, in a district which, until the opening of the iron-mines, was inhabited only by nomad Laplanders. The deposits are among the largest in the world, and are believed to contain several thousand millions of tons of workable ore. They have been known for centuries, but their exploitation dates only from twenty-five or thirty years ago, when a railway was built to carry the iron to the coast. The most important mines are those of Gällivara, Luossavaara, and Kürunavaara, the two latter forming part of the same deposit. At many points the ore crops up on the surface. The Tuolluvaara mine is another important mine, and is exploited on behalf of some blast-furnaces in central Sweden. There are several mines belonging to the State. The Norrbotten ores all contain a very high percentage of metal, amounting in every case to at least 60 per cent., and sometimes 68 per cent. or 69 per cent. or more. At present only a very small part of the Lapland ore is smelted in Sweden. The rest is exported, principally *via* the port of Narvik, which is open all the year round, to England, Germany, Belgium, and France. In 1909 the United States began to buy Swedish ores, and it may be expected that the new American tariff will encourage this trade.

"The timber resources of Sweden are the second string to the Swedish bow. It is a startling fact that forests cover 52 per cent. of the total area of the country. Finland and Livonia are the only parts of Europe which exceed this proportion. The forests cover about 53 million acres, or 83,000 square miles. No less than 16 per cent. of the world trade in sawn or hewn timber in recent years has belonged to Sweden, and the proportion some years ago was even larger. Exports are exceeded in quantity by those of Russia, Austria, Hungary, and the United States. Probably, too, Canada will overtake Sweden in the near future. As in America, the Swedish forests are becoming yearly smaller. Sawmills have levied too heavy a tribute upon the timber of the country, while there has been much waste, and upkeep has been neglected.

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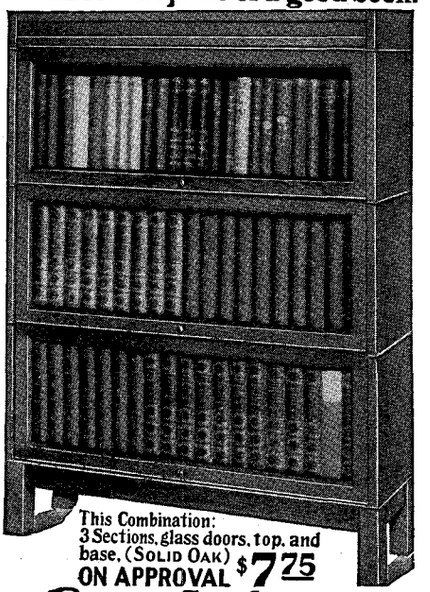

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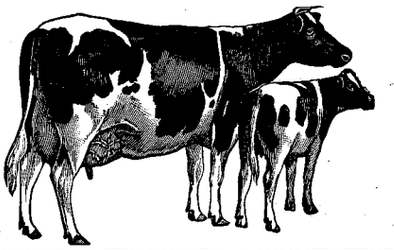

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 517*)

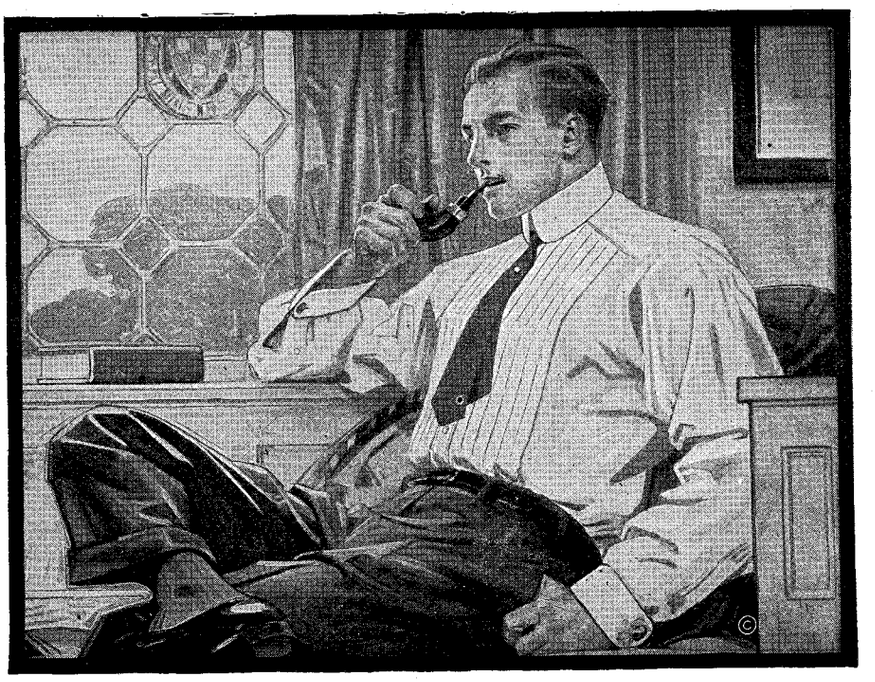
study across the bridge. Murphy knew that McCooey could have been brought around to his own way of thinking without much trouble, but, tho one or two friends of the Tammany boss who were convinced, as he was, that the nomination of McCall would invite disaster at the polls told him that this was a time when he should assert himself as a boss, Murphy declined to act against the wishes of the organized Democrats in Brooklyn, which was Gaynor's home. At that the slate came near being smashed five minutes before the city convention was called to order.

The foresight of Murphy is not based on intuition altogether. Murphy before a campaign maintains what some of his friends characterize as a secret service, placed in the field for the purpose of sounding public sentiment among voters in all walks of life. He never trusts the opinion of his political advisers on this subject. The politicians who consort with Murphy at Delmonico's tell of meeting the most surprizing sort of men in elevators and in the corridor adjoining Room 4 on the second floor. There are bankers, business men, lawyers, teachers, men drawn from every walk of life, who could have no adequate conception of the intricate business of running a political machine. They are the eyes and ears of Boss Murphy.

A NEGRO GIRL'S MISSION TO ZULULAND

WHEN Julia Smith was a piccaninny in a little negro-school in "ole Virginny" she read in her geography of the savage people in Central Africa, the home of her ancestors, and wished that she could some day go there and teach them some of the things she was learning. She told her dreams to an old clergyman, and he said: "Julia, if you will go to Hampton Institute, I will see that you are provided with the means to become a missionary when you graduate." Julia went to Hampton and graduated, but the old preacher did not have to help her. At the school she met Prince Madikane Quandiyane Cele, a Zulu, who was studying to become a missionary; they fell in love with each other, were married four months ago, and now they are going to Zululand, where the Prince will teach the men and boys to read and write and build houses and make wagons and implements, and Julia will instruct the women-folk in the elementary household arts. Her friends say that being called Princess Madikane Quandiyane Cele does not turn Julia's head a bit. We find the story in the New York *Tribune:*

They have the means for the school. Cele has learned shrewdness in the ten years since his father sent him, a frightened little Zulu boy, who couldn't speak a word of the English language, in the big ship to learn white men's ways and how to be



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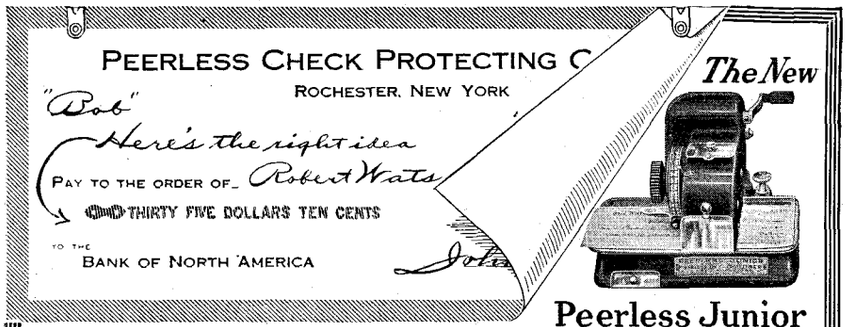

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"de mos' wisest man in Zululand." Consequently he has gone methodically to work and got a board of trustees, composed of such men as Clarence Kelsey, of the Yale Corporation; A. S. Frissel, brother of the head of Hampton Institute; President Lowell of Harvard (who gave the first donation toward Cele's school), and William Jay Schieffelin, of New York. Through them the money is assured.

Julia is a serious, plump, steady-eyed young person, who looks forward to her new life with calmness and confidence, albeit the old father to whom her husband is taking her is a reformed polygamist. He was once a mighty prince in Zululand, was this old savage, and, as became his dignity, he had many wives. But he had a yearning for greater wisdom and, hearing that there were white men in the land who could give him wisdom, he traveled many leagues to sit at their feet. They were missionaries, these white men, and through them he became a Christian—so much a Christian that he renounced his princedom and turned missionary. He put away his wives, all except Cele's mother.

"My mother was the youngest and the prettiest; that is why he kept her," Cele explained yesterday in a matter-of-fact way.

Great changes have come through the white missionaries to the section of Zululand once ruled over by Cele's father, and yet, Cele says, it would have been better for his people if the whites had never come there at all.

"My people were once de mos' happiest people in dis worl'," he said, "an' now dey are de mos' miserablest. Fifty yeahs

Classified Columns

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ago, befo' de w'ite folks came, dey had everyt'ing dey wanted. Dey wo' no cloes an' wanted none. De air was warm an' de sun shone. Dey had lan', an' didn't hab to wo'k, fo' t'ings grew ob demselves. Den de w'ite folks came an' took de lan', an' put my people to wo'k, an' made dem want t'ings dey didn't know was in de worl' befo'. An' de British, who came first, an' own Zululand, dey had no missionary spirit. Dey wo'k de Zulus all de time, des to make demselves rich."

It took Cele some time to get used to the white man's unaccountable tendency to work and make others work. His first grudge against America was that, whereas he was induced to come here by the representation that he could sit in a chair and rock to and fro and become a very wise man, he was immediately put to work on reaching Hampton. Thus did Adam's curse descend upon him, and now he and his wife are going to his native land to perpetuate the curse there.

"Dey mus' wo'k; it is better dat dey learn to do it well," says the missionary prince philosophically.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Next Question.—MAUD—"Is Gertie Smithers a friend of yours?"

BERTHA—"Yes. What has she been saying about me?"—*Judge.*

Plea in Equity.—A Baltimore man, Mr. Hogshead, has applied to have his name changed. He claims that the name Hogshead makes him a butt.—*Boston Transcript.*

They Try, Anyhow.—"Do you think women are quite fair to men?"

"From the amount of make-up they buy and use I am sure they try to be."—*Houston Post.*

Godsend.—HE—"I wonder why it is that I can never manage to be alone with you?"

SHE—"It must be an act of Providence."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Give-Away.—"What made you think Mr. Lovetwet had been drinking?"

"Why, when the charlotte russe was set before him he tried to blow off the foam."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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One Instance.—Personally we try to believe that progress never makes any mistakes; but we often wonder why finger-bowls were invented after forks.—*Dallas News.*

Nothing Doing.—HOUSEWIFE (reading in her grandmother's cherished cook-book)—"Poor man's Cake.—Take seven eggs—" (Stops suddenly and closes the book.)—*New York Evening Post.*

Going Up.—HAWKER—"One penny the dying duck. The dying duck, one penny, one penny each."

DEAF LADY PURCHASER—"How much are they?"

HAWKER—"Tuppence each, lydy."—*The Tatler.*

Unappreciated.—Katherine's uncle had come to pay them a visit. After the first greetings were over and he was comfortably seated with little Katherine on his knee, he asked, as uncles often do, if she were "a good little girl."

"Yes, but nobody knows it," was Katherine's prompt answer.—*Delineator.*

Down to Business.—"Now, sir," said the persuasive philanthropist, "we want you to be the chairman of the big meeting which we are to hold."

"How much?" inquired Mr. Cassius Chex, wearily.

"I don't quite follow you."

"How much is the deficit that you expect my subscription to meet?"—*Washington Star.*

Even.—A small boy had been given a penny with a hole in it. Handing it to a still smaller companion, he said:

"Jimmie, I dare you to go into that store and buy something with this penny."

Jimmie was quite willing. Entering boldly, he said:

"I want a doughnut." And, taking it, he hastily presented the penny.

"Here," said the clerk, "this penny has a hole in it."

"So has the doughnut," announced Jimmy, triumphantly holding it up.—*Delineator.*

Overlooked.—A lawyer for a railway company once had to defend his employers from the charge of negligence in the case of a farmer whose produce-cart was demolished at a grade crossing, not without bodily injury to the farmer himself, who was driving.

The accident happened at night and the principal witness was an old colored man who was on guard armed with a lantern to signal the approach of trains.

"Now, John," said the lawyer, "did you swing your lantern when you saw the cart coming?"

"Yassir, I sut'nly did, suh, I done swung dat lantern right crost de road."

On the strength of this testimony the lawyer won his case. He took occasion to thank the witness.

"Much obleeged to yo', Marse Torm," replied that worthy. "I'se pow'ful glad I could he'p yo'. But I was plumb scairt dat other lawyer gwine ax me ef dat lantern was lit."—*New York Evening Post.*

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Musical Query.—Another thing we don't understand about a grand-opera orchestra is why all the fiddlers finish at the same time when they are playing different tunes.—*Dallas News.*

No Such Man.—KITTY—"The fortune-teller said that the man I marry would be rich, handsome, intellectual, and good."

WIDOW WYSE—"Ah! so she told you you would have four husbands, did she?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Testing Him.—MUSICIAN—"What's the rent of this room, including the use of the piano?"

LANDLADY—"I can't say offhand. You must play me something first."—*London Opinion.*

One on Father.—"Daughter," said the father, "your young man, Rawlings, stays until a very late hour. Has not your mother said something to you about this habit of his?"

"Yes, father," replied the daughter sweetly. "Mother says men haven't altered a bit."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Neat Come-Back.—"I wish I had taken my mother's advice when she begged me not to marry you."

"Did your mother try to keep you from marrying me?"

"Yes."

"Oh, how I have wronged that woman!"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

An Amateur.—"Some saintly folk in this town are always throwing the game of poker at our unoffending head," says a Georgia editor. "We want to say, once for all, that we don't know the game. If we had known it we'd be richer, at this writing, by a house and lot, a gold watch and chain, and a real diamond stud."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Not His Bunch.—A Sunday-school teacher was quizzing her class of boys on the strength of their desire for righteousness.

"All those who wish to go to heaven," she said, "please stand."

All got to their feet but one small boy.

"Why, Johnny," exclaimed the shocked teacher, "do you mean to say that you don't want to go to heaven?"

"No, ma'am," replied Johnny promptly. "Not if that bunch is going."—*Delineator.*

A Home-Thrust.—"All sorts and conditions of men have excellent explanations for their position in life," said the Senator. "A tramp, however, came under my observation who had no illusions about the cause of his own condition.

"A fine-looking and fashionably drest woman had just alighted from her limousine at the hotel entrance, and was suddenly approached by this shabbily drest man who requested a dime.

"No, I have no money to spare for you. I do not see why an able-bodied man like you should go about begging."

"'I s'pose, ma'am,' replied the lazy tramp, 'it's fer about the same reason that a healthy woman like you boards at a hotel instead of keepin' house.'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

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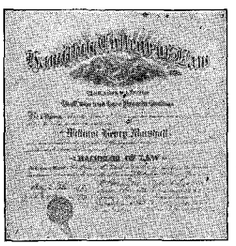

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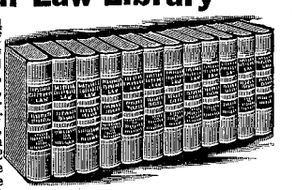

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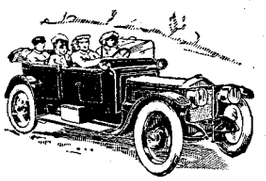
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Touching.—A teacher trying to impress on her children the rightness of kindness toward all animals, took them for a walk, to bring the lesson home to them.

Hearing a scream from little Johnny, she asked: "What's the matter, Johnny?"

"I've been sitting on a hornet," was the tearful response, "and I'm afraid I've hurt the poor thing."—*Delineator.*

The Vital Question.—A Chicago business man, with many relatives, some of whom were well-to-do but grasping, recently sought the services of his lawyer to draw up his will. When, after much labor, the document was completed, the client asked:

"Have you fixt this thing, as I wished it, tight and strong?"

"I have done my best," said the lawyer.

"Well," continued the client, "I want to ask you another thing—not professionally, however. As a friend, and man to man, who do you think stands the best chance of getting the property when I am gone?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 21.—Prince William of Wied formally accepts the throne of Albania.

Bandits led by "White Wolf," the Chinese outlaw, slay 1,300 men, women, and children, when they sack the city of Linanchows, province of Nganhwei. Among those killed was Father Rich, a French Jesuit missionary.

February 23.—General Villa, the Mexican Constitutionalist, denies charges that he put W. S. Benton, a British subject, to death without full justification.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 20.—The War Department recommends to Congress the development of a deeper waterway from Lockport, Illinois, to the mouth of the Mississippi River, to cost $4,760,000.

Colonel Goethals predicts that the Panama Canal will be open for regular service not later than July 1.

February 22.—The United States Industrial Commission begins the study of labor conditions and labor disputes in other countries to get data which may lead to remedial legislation in America.

Forest fires did $192,000 damage in 1913, according to figures submitted by Chief Forester Henry S. Graves.

GENERAL

February 19.—The Moffat Tunnel Commission, of Denver, begins preparations for the construction of a 6.4-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide, which will shorten the distance from Denver to Salt Lake by 92 miles.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the novelist, dies at her home in Santa Barbara, Cal.

February 20.—William Lorimer, once expelled from the United States Senate, announces himself as a candidate for reelection from Illinois.

February 22.—Joseph Fels, the single-tax champion, dies in Philadelphia.

February 23.—Henry M. Teller, ex-Senator from Colorado and member of President Arthur's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, dies at Denver.

February 24.—The Court of Appeals of the State of New York hands down a decision granting a new trial to ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, in the death-house at Sing Sing for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler. The court confirms the verdict of the four "gunmen" convicted for the same crime.

February 25.—Governor Slaton, of Georgia, appoints W. S. West to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Bacon.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. M. R.," Mobile, Ala.—"Are the pronouns italicized in the following sentences used properly, and if so, please cite me a rule of grammar which will make such use clear? 'The War Department has no objection to *your* making,' etc. 'The idea of *your* doing such a thing.' 'Would there be objection to *my* giving?'"

The sentences are correct. The words in *-ing* (*making, doing, giving*) are noun-forms of verbs; they should have in the sentence the construction of nouns in every respect except the special function of a verb in governing an object; in this respect a noun-form of a verb preserves its verbal power. As nouns, then, these words, when preceded by a limiting noun or pronoun, must have their noun or pronoun take an *adjective* form, that is, go into the *genitive* (or possessive) case. What there is no objection to is not *you* but the *making* of something *by* you; no one has any idea of *you*, but of the *doing* of such a thing *by* you; I ask whether there would be objection not to *me* but to the *giving by* me. In all these cases, the verbal noun in *-ing* is the object of the preceding preposition; *your* and *my* are pronouns in the genitive (or possessive) case limiting the nouns *making, doing, giving.*

"H. B.," Davenport, Iowa.—"Please inform me which of the following sentences is correct, 'The absence of tufts *makes* it a comfortable bed,' or 'The absence of tufts *make* it a comfortable bed.'"

"The absence of tufts *makes* it a comfortable bed" is correct.

"W. B.," Houston, Tex.—"Please advise me whether or not Thomas Jefferson was an *Atheist.*"

If you will consult the "Jeffersonian Encyclopedia" (p. 248), you can satisfy yourself from Jefferson's own writings that he was *not an Atheist.* Among others of his thoughts are, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time," and "I offer my sincere prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He may long preserve our country in freedom and prosperity."

"S. S.," New York, N. Y.—(1) "Is 'that' in the following sentence grammatically correct? Are the other parts of this sentence incorrect? 'The road leading to infamy and shame became my brother's refuge, *that* I have long since abandoned.' (2) Is this sentence grammatically correct? 'I do not know *but what* he is right.' (3) What is wrong with the following? 'I *rather* believe he is right.'"

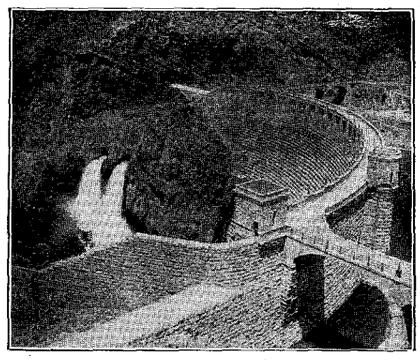
(1) Punctuated as follows, the sentence is correct: "The road leading to infamy and shame became my brother's refuge. *That* I have long since abandoned," for "road" is understood to follow—*That* road I have," etc. (2) This is an incorrect expression for "*but that.*" (3) "Rather" here means "in a greater or less degree," and so leaves the sentence ambiguous, for one believes or *does not believe.* If one is in *doubt*, then *doubt* is the word to use.

"F. W. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please tell me if the word *enable* is used correctly in the following sentence. I contend the word *enables* is more proper. 'Why not let us make the problem easier for you? It is our business to overcome concrete troubles and our years of experience *enable* us to make suggestions which, at any rate, will interest you.'"

"Our *years* of experience *enable* us" is correct.

"H. J. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the expression 'mental telepathy' correct? Does not the fact that it is an expression in common use make it correct, notwithstanding its tautology?"

Inasmuch as *telepathy* is "thought transference," that is, "the communication of mind with mind," *mental telepathy* as a phrase is pleonastic. But as the etymology of *telepathy* does not show any connection with the mind, inasmuch as the word is derived from *tele*, far, and *pathos*, from the Greek *patheia*, from *paschō*, suffer, it may be permitted.



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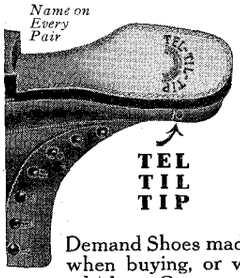

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of the Edison Company, a great favorite with the public in the film-drama "The Girl and The Outlaw," says:

"When I want relaxation I light up a pipeful of Tuxedo. I have never smoked a tobacco so mild and soothing, and at the same time so thoroughly enjoyable."

Augustus Phillips

BEN. F. WILSON

famous for his work in the moving-picture series "Who Will Marry Mary?", produced by the Edison Company, says:

"Tongue-biting tobaccos had nearly induced me to quit pipe-smoking, when I happened to try Tuxedo. Now we are three bosom friends—my pipe and Tuxedo and I."

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who is now playing with the Vitagraph Company in such sure-fire hits as "A Proposal from Nobody," writes:

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Maurice Costello

GEORGE A. LESSEY

well-known moving picture director and actor, who directed "The Witness to the Will" for the Edison Company, says:

"Nothing gives a man greater comfort and enjoyment than the fragrance of pure, mild tobacco. I have never smoked a purer, milder, better tobacco than Tuxedo."

Geo A. Lessey

HUGHIE MACK

of the Vitagraph Company, who was such a hit in "The Ancient Order of Jolly Good Fellows," says:

"Tuxedo I've found is the one tobacco made that I can smoke without tongue bite. Load a good pipe with Tuxedo, and it's a treat you get. Other tobaccos simply aren't in it with Tuxedo for satisfying flavor and fragrance, and its extreme mildness keeps one fit and contented."

Hughie Mack

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